



# OXONIA

## ANTIQUA RESTAURATA,

CONTAINING UPWARDS OF  
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ENGRAVINGS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE  
NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIONS OF BUILDINGS IN OXFORD,

Now either altered or demolished,

AND WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN BEFORE ENGRAVED :

THE WHOLE FORMING  
An Illustration of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings

IN  
THIS UNIVERSITY.

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BY JOSEPH SKELTON.

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VOL. II.

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OXFORD,

PRINTED BY S. AND J. COLLINGWOOD,  
AND PUBLISHED BY J. SKELTON, MAGDALEN BRIDGE.

1823.











Engraved by Joseph Stedon from the original by A. J. P. R. R.

*St. Giles's with part of St. John's College.*

Engraving as the art director March 2, 1818 by J. Stedon sc. London Oxford



ST. GILES'S,  
WITH PART OF  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

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THE front of St. John's College, here represented, has been already noticed as part of the original structure of St. Bernard's College, first founded in 1437, for Cistercians, by Archbishop Chichele. Chichele, however, appears to have left the work incomplete; for in a Book of Privy Seals in 1483, we find Royal Letters sent to all the monasteries of the order of Cisteaux in England and Wales, requiring contributions "towards the buyld-yng of the College called St. Bernard's College besides Oxenford \*."

The Elms upon the Terrace before the building, here represented also, were formerly among the finest of their kind. The two nearest St. Mary Magdalen's Church were taken down about 1795; several others soon after 1800; and the remaining six in the month of August 1813. Beneath the roots of one of the youngest, on the part of the Terrace nearest to St. Giles's Church, two Traders' Tokens were found, one with the date of 1670.

These Elms are not to be mistaken for what were called the Founder's Elms. The double or triple tree, which is said to have caused Sir Thomas White's foundation, stood in the Garden, near the east end of the outer Library.

St. Giles's Church, seen in the distance, to the left of the College, where anciently degrees were conferred, was certainly built before the year 1189 †.

\* MS. Harl. Brit. Mus. Num. 433. foll. 230, 230 b.

† See Gough's Brit. Top. vol. ii. p. 96.

In the north aisle of this Church, the body of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, an eminent Benefactor to St. John's College, lies buried. His heart he bequeathed to his College, in a niche of the Chapel-wall of which it is placed within a marble urn, with an inscription, beginning, "UBI THESAURUS, IBI COR." The following is the inscription in St. Giles's Church :

ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ. VELUT IN SPECULUM.

MANET OMNES UNA NOX. NON MORIAR OMNIS.

HOC DORMITORIUM 8 PED. LAT. 8 PED. LONG.

A PAROCH. D. ÆGID. OXON. CONCESS. 25 FEBR. ET

FACULT. EPISC. CONFIRMAT. 5 MAII J. L. ARM. ET

ASSIGN. A. D. M.DCC.LIV.

PALLIDA MORS ÆQUO PULSAT PEDE.

SEMEL EST CALCANDA VIA LETHI.

ULTIMA THULE.

R. RAWLINSON, LL. D. R. ET A.SS. S.

OLIM COLLEGII S. JOANNIS BAPT. OXON.

SUPERIORIS ORDINIS COMMENSALIS

OBIIT VI. APR. M.DCC.LV.

ÆT. LXV.









Engraved by J. Skelton.

*Trans. Baren's Study &c.*

This View was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1780.

Published on the 1st direct March 1. 1817, by J. Skelton St. Aldates, Oxford.



NORTH WEST VIEW  
OF  
FRIAR BACON'S STUDY, &c.

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FRIAR BACON'S Study was, in truth, no more than a gate-house, erected upon Grand-Pont Bridge, in early times, as a defence to the southern entrance of the city.

Tradition formerly represented it as the building which Roger Bacon, an eminent English Franciscan of the thirteenth century, used to ascend, to make astronomical observations: and it was added, that when a greater man than Bacon should pass under it, it should fall.

To this latter part of the tradition, Dr. Johnson alludes, in his "Vanity of Human Wishes."

"When first the College rolls receive his name,  
The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame;  
Resistless burns the fever of renown,  
Caught from the strong contagion of the gown:  
O'er Bodley's dome his future labours spread,  
*And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head.*"

Peshall states Grand-Pont Bridge to have been erected by Robert D'Oyley, about the year 1085. Friar Bacon's Study he ascribes to the time of Stephen, or the beginning of the Barons' wars; and considers it as a watch-tower.

In the twenty-eighth year of Henry the Third, as well as in King Edward the First's reign, it is mentioned in records, as "Nova Porta et Turre, supra Pontem Australem:" (the New



Gate and Tower, on South Bridge.) Peshall adds, that it was known by this name up to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. “ In the seventh of this Queen,” he says, “ it was let to Dr. White, for several years, conditionally, that he should suffer the Archdeacon’s Court of Berks to be kept there; and also, that the citizens should have free ingress and regress, in times of need or danger, for the defence of the city. But, in the thirty-third of Queen Elizabeth, it was let to the citizens by the name of *Bachelor Tower*, so called by Mr. Windsore; and is so written in dismissions to this day: and the three hams belonging and near adjoining to it are called, the *Tower Ham*, *Bachelor’s Ham*, and *Ewstich Ham*; being little closes, each surrounded by the river \*.”

Friar Bacon’s Study was begun to be taken down, April 6, 1779.

\* Peshall’s Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford. 4to. London. 1773. p. 259.







*Old Canterbury Gate, Ch. Ch. taken down 1775.*

*For the Year 1781.*



*Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by M. A. Rooker.*

*New Canterbury Gate, Ch. Ch. erected 1773.*

*Published as the Act directs, June 1. 1820, by J. Skelton, & Abbot, Oxford.*



## CANTERBURY GATE, CHRIST CHURCH.

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IN the description of Plate 28. an account will be found of the Society of Canterbury Hall, collected from Wood's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

The view of the old Gate, represented in the upper subject of this print, is here introduced by way of contrast and comparison with the present entrance. It retained, probably, much of its original character till the time of its being taken down; it was then destined to afford space for the display of Mr. Wyat's talents in that species of architecture, which, for simplicity, with majestic firmness united, must meet with general admiration.













Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by M. A. Boulton.

*The Cathedral of Christ Church, from the Dean's Garden.*



## THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH

### FROM THE DEAN'S GARDEN.

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WHATEVER local beauties the point may possess whence this View is taken, it will be regretted that the artist did not embrace in his representation the *whole* north front of the Cathedral, as affording a curious specimen of ancient architecture, which the talents of Rooker were so competent to portray. The windows in this front are of elegant proportion, and contain a great variety of forms\*; a portion of the transept window is, however, the only part seen from this point of view, on the sides of which, and above, are examples of the intersecting arches: for the more particular description of the other parts of this building, we beg to refer the reader to Plate 103.

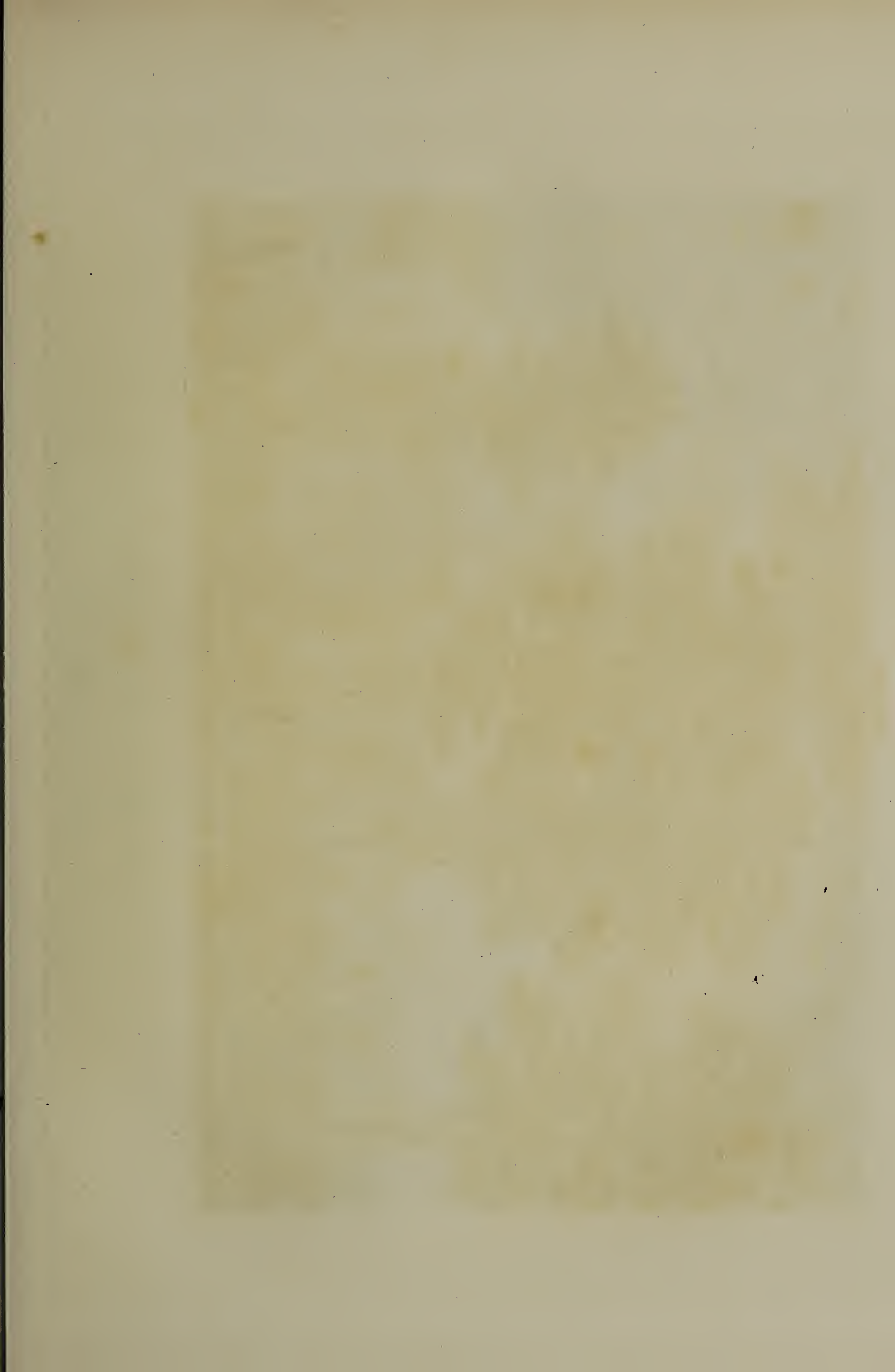
On the right of the engraving, the Dean's lodgings are represented, and in continuation, those of the Canons; along which range of building, the lover of Gothic architecture cannot fail to be delighted with the harmoniously irregular distribution of the windows, and with the exquisite mouldings which surround them.

\* It is due to the Dean and Chapter to acknowledge the great improvement they have recently so judiciously made on the north side of the Cathedral, by removing large portions of earth from the base, which by frequent accumulations had gained a height of several feet, and which not only destroyed the proportions of the building, but was also injurious to the foundations of the structure. By this alteration, hidden mouldings have been brought to light, and the elevation gained by the removal of the earth affords a new character to the whole.













Engraved by J. Stedon, the original by M. A. Barker.

*St. John's College from the Garden.*

Published at the Art directors, June 12th 1850 by J. Stedon, & Alderson, Oxford.



## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

### FROM THE GARDEN.

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THE building on the right, fronting the garden, is part of the Library, and forms one of the three sides of the inner quadrangle, which were built entirely at Archbishop Laud's expense, from a design by Inigo Jones. It was begun in July 1631, and completed in 1635. Amongst the architectural ornaments of the front towards the garden, are the arms of benefactors, and numerous grotesque figures and devices; the whole forming a pleasing elevation, which may be viewed to the greatest advantage from the extremity of the lawn before it.

The gardens of this College may be considered as the best specimen of modern gardening in Oxford, the beauty of which must be universally acknowledged; it presents, indeed, a great contrast to the formal taste which prevailed at the beginning of the last century: these delightful walks were then divided by a wall into an inner and an outer part, with a terrace, a mount, a wilderness, and arbour. The preceding view having been taken nearly forty years since, some alterations may be observed in the plantations, &c. when compared with their present state.

The tower of Trinity College, with other parts of the buildings belonging to that Society, are represented through the trees beyond the garden.













Engraved by J. Jackson, the original by M.A. Ryker.

The Fellows' Building of Corpus Christi College from the Fields.



THE FELLOWS' BUILDING  
OF  
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

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THIS edifice, the front of which is 120 feet long, was built in the year 1706, at the sole expense of Thomas Turner, D. D. President from 1688 to 1714, and is much admired for its chaste style of architecture.

By referring to the Oxford Almanacks for 1726\* and 1758†, it appears that several small gardens, walls, &c. occupied the space in front of this building, which were afterwards removed, the ground laid out in a grass-plot, and in other respects beautified. Pursuing our inquiry to an earlier date, it will be found that Loggan's engraving‡, executed about the year 1675, distinctly represents a building standing as nearly as possible upon the site of the present, with a front of equal dimensions, and in which were two bay windows, with its western extremity nearly terminated by an angular tower.

On the right of the preceding print, a portion of the old City-Wall is represented, which has been subsequently removed, and an iron railing erected in its stead; it will be observed also, that Merton Fields were not at that period inclosed.

\* See plate 29.

† See plate 59.

‡ See plate 131.

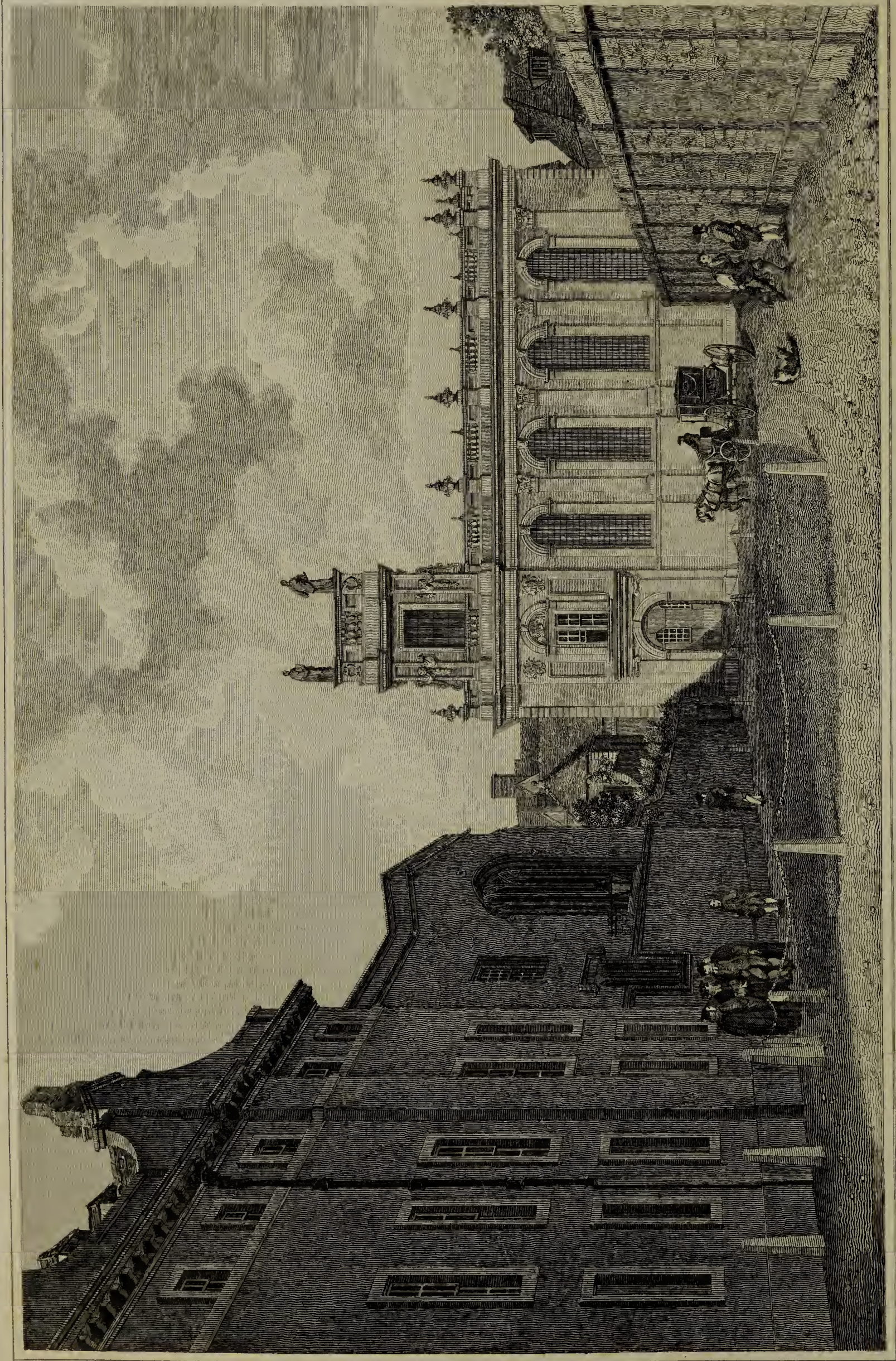












Trinity College Chapel, Wc.



## CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

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THE Old Chapel was taken down, being greatly decayed, and much defaced in the civil wars, and the first stone of the present, which forms the central building represented in the engraving, was laid July 9th, 1691, by Dr. Ralph Bathurst, the President.

In 1682 Dr. Bathurst gave 200*l.* towards the building of the New Chapel, and he afterwards increased his benefaction so considerably, that the shell was completed at his own expense, to the amount of nearly 2000*l.* In Warton's *Life of Bathurst*, we are further informed, that the furniture, and decorations of the inside, were defrayed from large collections which Dr. Bathurst had solicited with his usual address and activity.

The design is generally believed to have been given by Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, whose plans received some improvements from Sir Christopher Wren. It was finished within three years, and consecrated, with proper solemnities, by Bishop Hough, April 12, 1694. It affords one of the first specimens of modern architecture in Oxford; for the venerable beauties of Gothic magnificence prevailed till the new court of Trinity College appeared, which was succeeded by the New Chapel.

In the interior of the Chapel, as also in the rooms in the tower over the entrance, are some beautiful specimens of carving, by the inimitable Grinlin Gibbons. The ceiling was painted by Peter Berchett, a Frenchman, who came to England in 1681, to work under Rambour, a French painter of architecture; and the most eminent artificers were procured to decorate this edifice, in the highest perfection; which, amidst a multiplicity of exquisite embellishments, maintains that simple elegance, so well adapted to the character of the place in which it is situated.













Engraved by J. Stedon.

*Libraries & Schools from Exeter College Garden.*

*Published as the Act directs, Dec'r 1817, by J. Stedon, St. Aldates, Oxford.*



# LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

FROM

EXETER COLLEGE GARDENS.

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THE elegant Ionic building in the preceding print is the Library of Exeter College, situated in the garden contiguous to the Bodleian Library and Convocation House. It was built in the year 1778, from a plan given by the Rev. William Crowe, the present Public Orator.

It is proper to remark, that since the original print was made, some alteration has taken place with respect to the pinnacles and battlements on the top of the Bodleian Library. In one part, the former are diminished in number, and a plain parapet is substituted for the latter.

It appears to have been Dr. Radcliffe's intention to enlarge the Bodleian Library by adding a room from the middle window of the Selden part, as some plans by Hawksmoore, for that purpose, are in the possession of the proprietor of this work. It is needless to say, that this plan was never carried into execution. That it was in agitation, will further appear from the following extract of a letter, dated Dec. 30, 1712, from Dr. Atterbury, at that time Dean of Christ Church, to Bp. Trelawny.

“ Dr. Radcliffe's noble design for enlarging the Bodley Library goes on. The intended scheme is to build out from the middle window of the Selden part, a room of ninety feet long, and as high as the Selden part is; and under it to build a Library for Exeter College, upon whose ground it must stand. Exeter College has consented, upon condition that not only a Library be



built for them, but some Lodgings also, which must be pulled down to make room for this new design, be rebuilt. The University thinks of furnishing that part of the charge. And Dr. Radcliffe has readily proffered to furnish the rest; and withal, after he has perfected the building, to give 100l. for ever to furnish it with books." *Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence*, vol. iii. p. 307.









Engraved by Joseph Storer from the original by M. A. Barker.

Magdalen College from the front.



NEW BUILDINGS  
OF  
MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

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THE plan for altering and enlarging this College was in contemplation in 1731,\* as appears by the Almanack of that year, and the building was begun in 1733. This structure, 300 feet in length, is all that was finished of the original project; and which, favoured by peculiar beauties of situation, adds greatly to the picturesque scenery of Oxford.

The Grove, now better known as ‘The Park,’ is termed in Ralph Agas’s Map “Gardaines Orchardes Pastures and Walkes,” and also contained a building called the “Songe Schoole,” situated close to the stream, probably near the left of the present view. Here was, subsequently, one of the many Bowling Greens, which till the last century were carefully kept up by many of the Colleges. The embattled stone wall which bounds the Park towards Holywell is coeval with the College itself, and is curious from its solid and durable construction. From this circumstance, joined to its situation without the City wall, it is conjectured, that it was intended not only to serve as a boundary, but to be used for defence also, if required.

\* See the Almanack for 1731. The design is attributed to Edward Holdsworth, M.A. Fellow of the College. Part of the old cloister was to have been taken down, and the rest altered to a sort of semi-Gothic, according to the modernising taste of that day.













Engraved by J. Skelton from the original by M. A. B. B. B.

East End of Merton College Chapel, Oxford.



## MERTON COLLEGE.

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THE first or outer Quadrangle of this College, the greater part of which is represented in the annexed engraving, is certainly one of the most attractive in Oxford, as it contains, with other beauties of architecture, the east end of the Chapel, the window in which is described in the Letter-press to Plate 102. The buildings on the north side, except the Tower and Gate, (which were constructed by Bishop Rudburne, Warden, in 1416,) were rebuilt by the College in 1589. Considerable repairs and alterations are now going forward in these buildings, as well as in the ancient Library. That portion of the print representing the chambers on the north side, differs materially from their present appearance, as an embattlement and other ornamental work have been erected along this front.

One side of the Hall and the steps leading to it are represented on the left. Wood states that it was “erected, as it should seem, before the Chapel, and at the common expense. It was repaired in 1540, as appears by the date on the wainscot at the upper end of it.”













Engraved by J. Stedon, the original by Isaac Taylor.

Original Entrance to the Cloisters of Magdalen College, Ox.



## MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

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ON the left of the engraving is part of the President's lodgings, begun in 1485, and altered in 1769. Adjoining is the original entrance to the cloisters, which, it is presumed, was closed shortly after its erection; as the second entrance, now used, superseded the necessity of the first, which, on account of its contiguity to the windows of the President's lodgings, must have proved inconvenient. The venerable tower above it is adorned with statues of the Founder, of Henry III. St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary Magdalen, under canopies of exquisite workmanship. The painted glass in the windows of the chamber over the gateway, which has been always called the Founder's chamber, was supplied by Dr. Humphrey, in 1566, with arms and inscriptions in honour of the Founder, and other celebrated characters belonging to the College; among whom are the Cardinals Pole and Wolsey, Archbishop Lee, Bishops Stokesley, Longland, Vesey, Oglethorpe, Downham, Bentham, Harley, Parkhurst, Mayo, Cotes, &c. Most of these have been since removed into the window of the Hall.

The Grecian door-case introduced into the engraving for the Almanack over the second entrance to the cloisters has been removed; a more vexatious attempt to destroy the harmony of parts cannot be conceived: happily, the better taste of the College has not yielded to such an inconsistency, and the whole of this façade is preserved in all its ancient form and beauty.













Engraved by J. Stedon, drawn by D. Harris.

*Western View of All. Souls College, &c.*



## ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

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THE original buildings were erected in 1437, about the time of the first foundation of this Society. Neither care nor expense were wanting in the execution of them; for, in the fourth year of the building, masons were hired from London, Norfolk, and Suffolk, who were, probably, the most skilled in their art, as they were soon taken away by the King's orders to assist in repairing his castle at Windsor.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the north quadrangle was in great part rebuilt, an exterior view of which forms the chief portion of the preceding engraving. It has the Library on the north, the Chapel and Hall on the south, the Common Room and other apartments, and the two Towers, on the east, and a Cloister and entrance on the west.

The new buildings of this quadrangle were designed by Nicholas Hawkesmoor, though he was assisted in this undertaking by Dr. George Clarke, and particularly by that eminent architect Sir Christopher Wren, both of whom were of this College. The style of the architecture may be said to be original; though it will not bear an architectural criticism, the general effect must be admired, and the whole adds to that pleasing variety in the buildings of this University, which cannot fail to delight the spectator.

A portion of the Radcliffe Library is also represented in the engraving, and the right extremity of this view is terminated by the west end of the Chapel of All Souls.

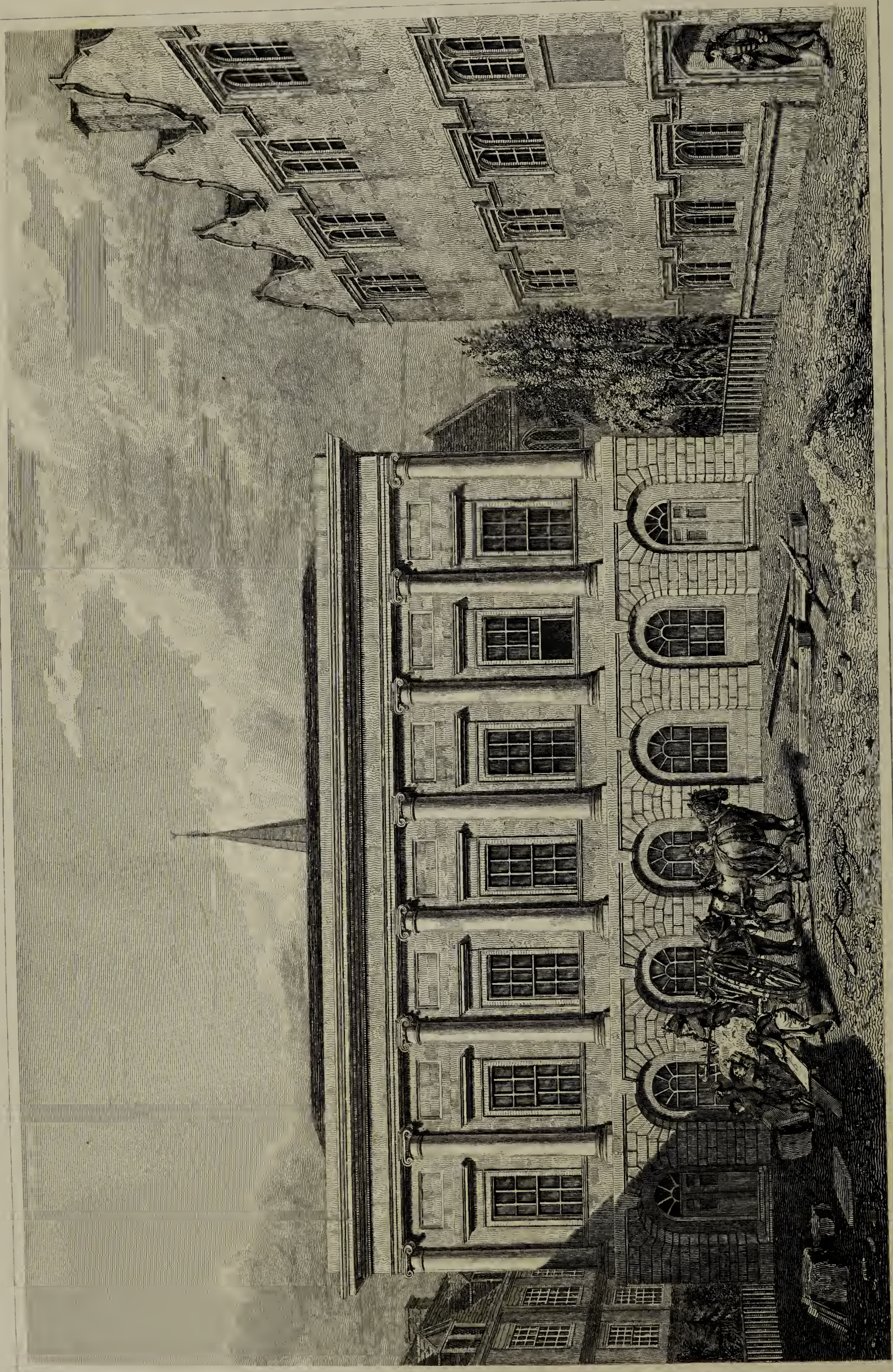












Engraved by J. Skelton, drawn by D. Harris.

Library of Oriel College.

Published as the Act directs, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1791, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.



## LIBRARY OF ORIEL COLLEGE.

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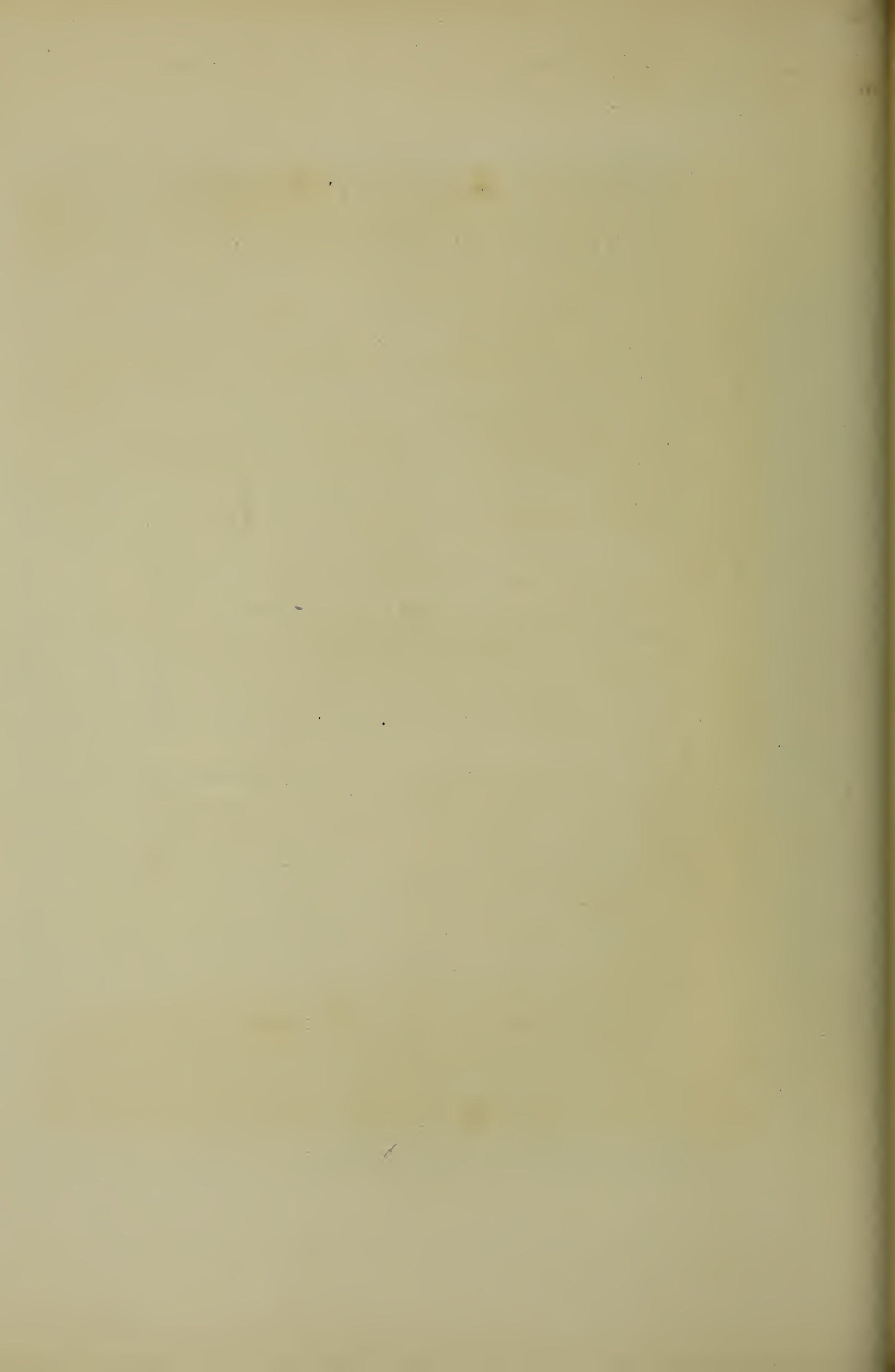
THE books of this Society, being originally kept in chests, were borrowed thence by the Fellows upon their giving certain pledges to the keepers of them for their safe return.

About 1444, a Library was erected on the east side of the old quadrangle, which continued till 1637, when it was taken down in consequence of the extensive alterations then made.

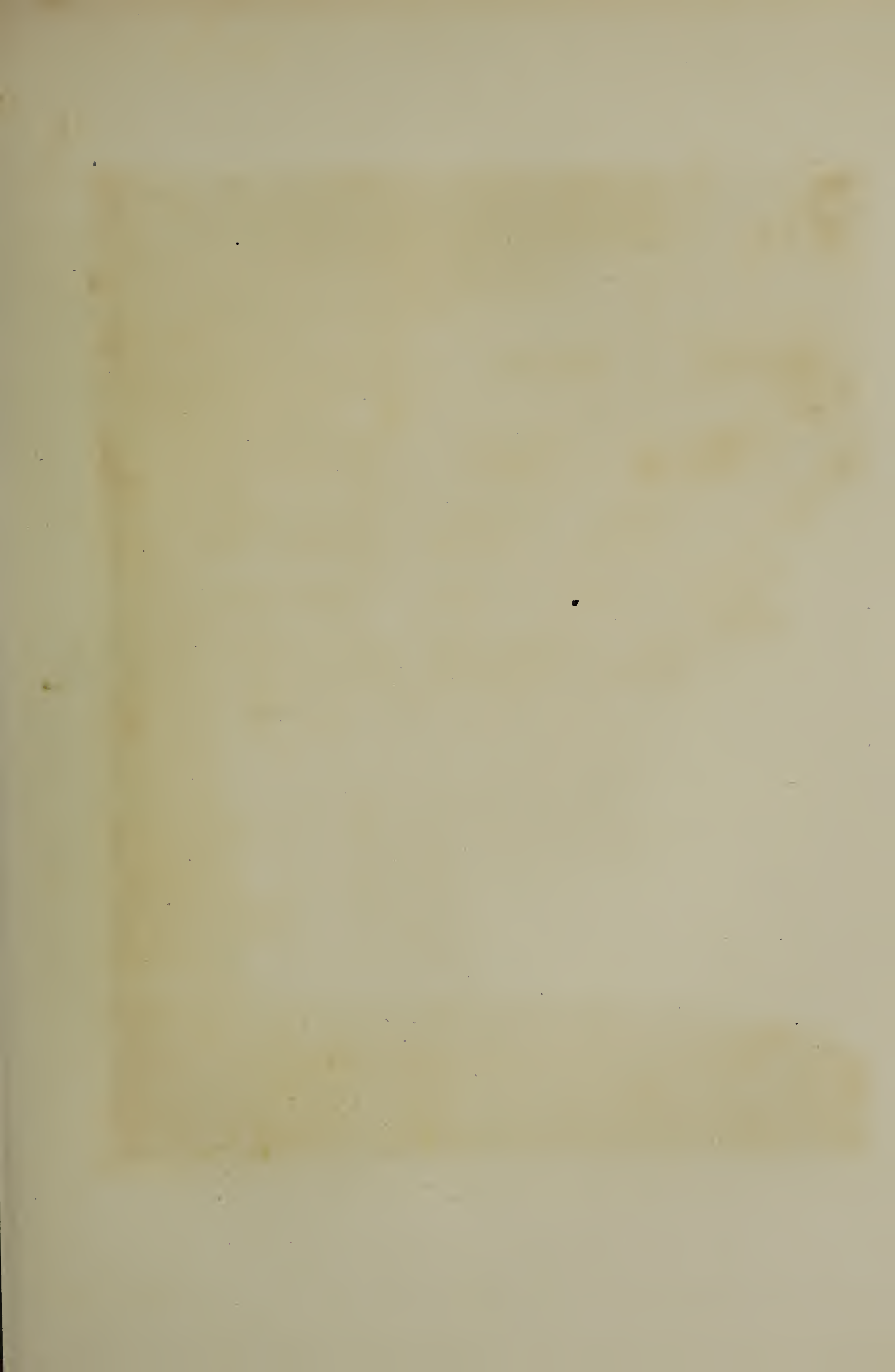
Another library was afterwards built on the north side of the quadrangle, in the third story, which was used until the munificence of Edward Leigh, Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, sometime a Nobleman of this College, and afterwards High Steward of the University, rendered, by his liberal contribution of books, a new library requisite. He died in 1687; and in the following year the present elegant edifice was begun, on the north side of what was formerly called the Garden Quadrangle, after a design by Wyatt.

It is to be regretted that this specimen of the Ionic order has not the advantage of a better situation; for its equal grandeur and simplicity render it one of the best examples which Oxford contains of this style of Architecture.

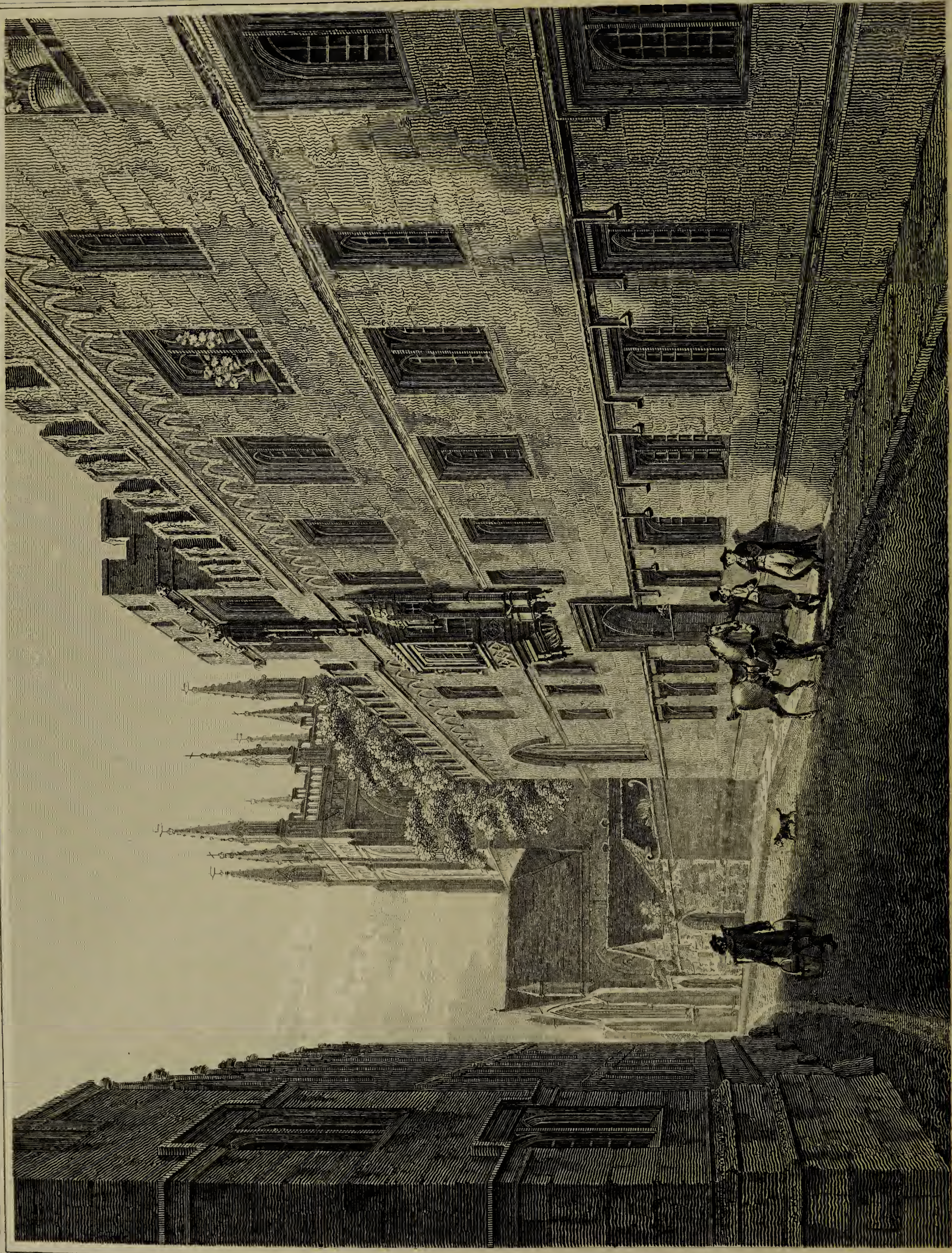












D. Harris del.

J. Skelton sculp.

*North Front of Corpus Christi College.*

*This View was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1792.*

*Published at the Art Library, March 1817, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.*



NORTH FRONT  
OF  
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

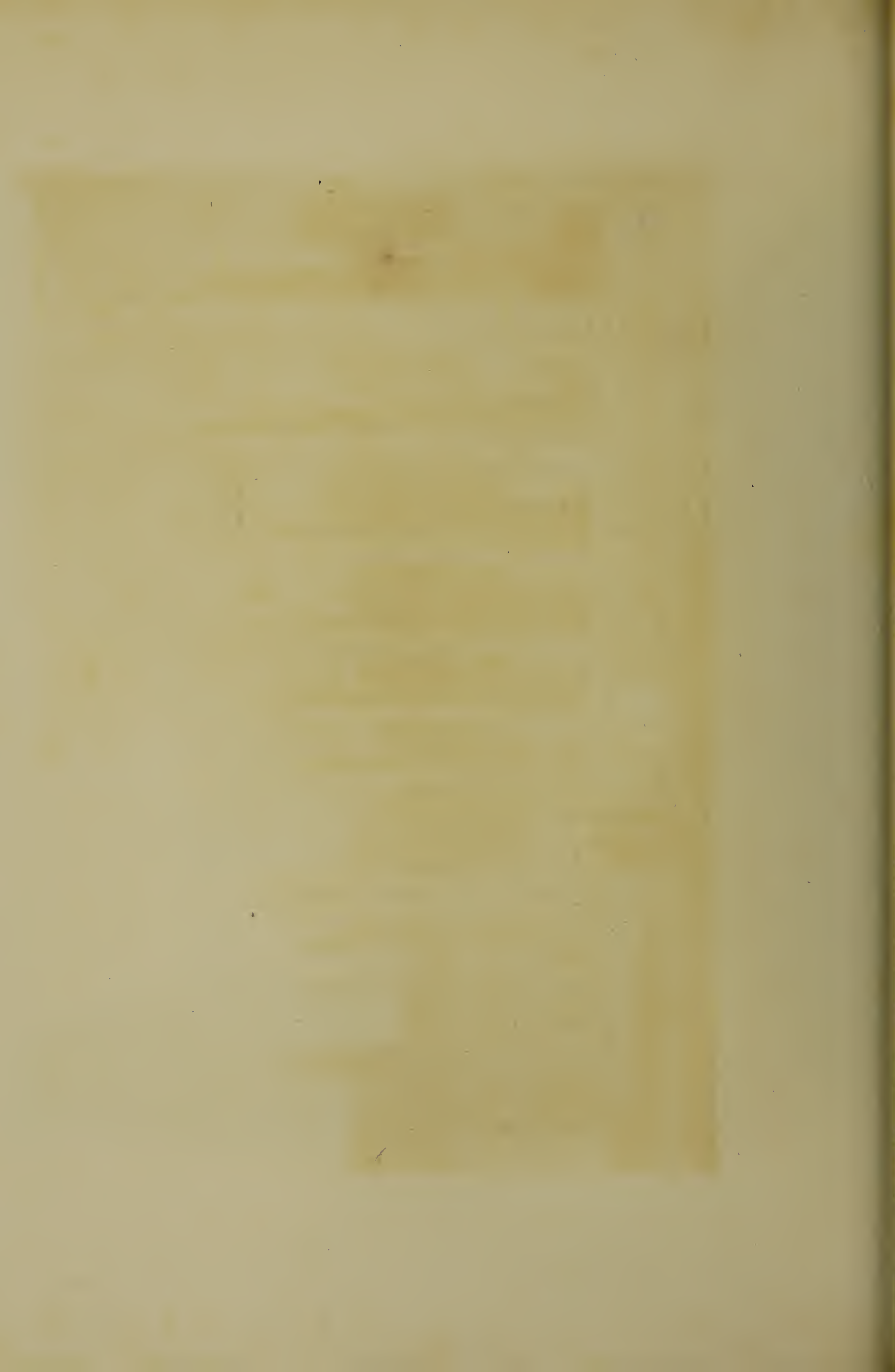
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THE above building, as represented in the preceding plate, will be found, on a comparison with Loggan's view of the same subject\*, given in this work, to have been materially altered and improved; for, about the year 1739, the two sides of the centre were raised, to give space to the upper rooms, and to improve the whole appearance of the front. The tower itself was completed in or before the year 1516, and remains in its original state. The rich tracery of its niches, the roses in its cornice, and the irradiated wafer and chalice below its projecting window, attest the architecture, and mark the era, of King Henry the Seventh, whilst the Arabesque Scallops, which range along the line of battlements, determine the boundaries of modern workmanship.

The sudden perspective of this view prevents our forming a just conception of the architecture of this front of Corpus Christi College; and we must refer our readers to the Oxford Almanack for the year 1758, where the whole of the buildings are given in a front bird's eye view, and the details satisfactorily displayed. This view, as seen from Canterbury gate, possesses considerable beauty, chiefly arising from the tower of Merton terminating the prospect.

\* Taken about the year 1675. See Table of Reference.













Engraved by J. Skelton from the original by W. Lowry

South Front of New College Chapel &c.



## NEW COLLEGE.

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THE view given in this Almanack comprehends the interior of the Gateway, with part of the Warden's Lodgings, the Chapel, and part of the Hall of New College.

We have already observed in an explanation of the Almanack for the year 1729, that in the Quadrangle there were originally only two floors, and that the third was added at the latter end of the seventeenth century.\* The addition of a third floor has certainly contributed more to the convenience of the Fellows, by giving them a greater number of apartments, than it has to the beauty of the College; for the building is now too high for the area of the Quadrangle, and the Tower over the Gateway, as well as the Chapel and Hall, which are themselves of fine proportions, are not now sufficiently relieved, and have lost their original elevation above the other buildings.

The Grass-plat was laid down in the year 1789, before which time the Quadrangle was covered with gravel, and in the middle of the area was a leaden statue of Minerva, of very ordinary workmanship, which was removed, and the money raised by its sale was very properly applied to the use of the Library.

\* Completed in 1674, eight years before the garden wings were begun. By some mistake, the word *sixteenth* is there printed instead of *seventeenth*.













Engraved by J. Mutton, the original by W. Lowry.

*Astronomical Observatory.*



## ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

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THIS building was erected from the funds in the hands of Dr. Radcliffe's Trustees. Its length is 175 feet, and it forms an elevation of 110 feet, including the globe supported by Hercules and Atlas. The tower is intended to represent the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and beneath the balustrade the signs of the Zodiac are introduced.

The late Mr. Wyatt was the architect, though the original design, which was materially altered, was made by Mr. Henry Keene. The late Duke of Marlborough gave up his interest in the ten acres of ground contained within its walls, and presented some of the astronomical instruments, with which it is amply supplied ; being in every respect admirably adapted to the purposes of observation.

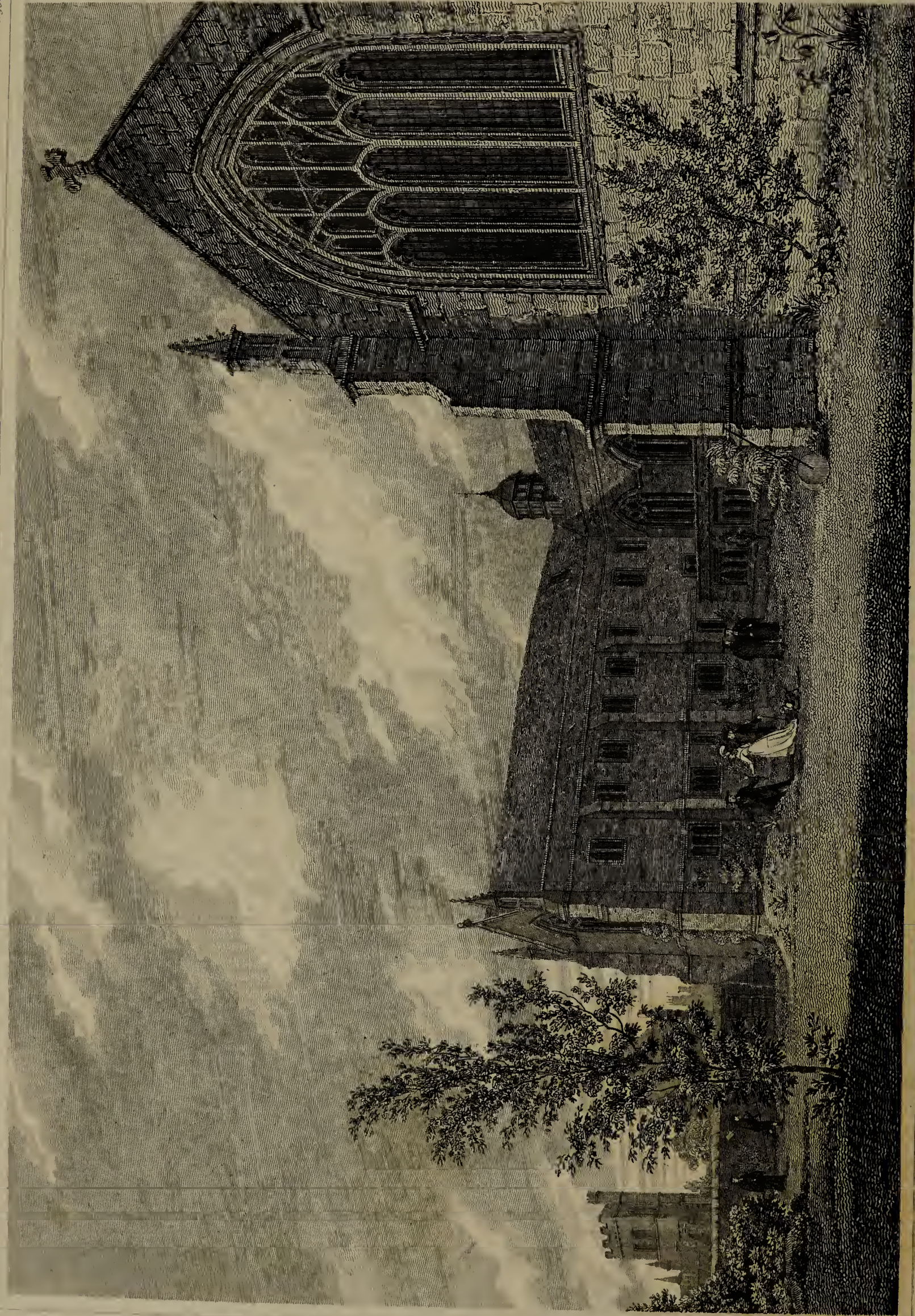












Engraved by J. Skelton.

Wadham College from the Garden.



## WADHAM COLLEGE.

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IN the annexed view of Wadham College from the East, in 1795, there is no material variation from the present state of the buildings. The great East Window of the Chapel is the first object on the right. The stained glass which it contains is the finest specimen of that particular period of the art, of which Oxford can boast. The tracery and mullions of this and the side windows of the Choir are in so chaste a Gothic style, that this part of the College has been supposed to be older than the western and southern parts, the style being undoubtedly more pure; and it has been suggested, that the walls of the Church of the Augustine Friars might have remained; that when the old Nave was removed, to make room for the Quadrangle, the Ante-chapel was built cross-wise instead of it, and that the windows of the Ante-chapel are on that account of a later and more debased architecture than the others. It is certainly difficult to assign a reason for this want of uniformity; but \* Wood, on the other hand, asserts that the total fabric of the College was built by the Foundress. In Agas's Map there are no traces of buildings on the site of the Austin Friars; though some must have existed, if any credit is to be paid to Wood himself†.

Two of the windows and the lantern of the Hall are seen above the small cloister; and to the left of these is the Library, and the Kitchen beneath it, both with square headed windows; at the east

\* Colleges and Halls, p. 599.

† Wood says that in 1610 "all the ruinous buildings of the said Priory (which chiefly stood on the south part of the College and southward from it) were pulled down, and levelled with the ground." *Colleges and Halls*, p. 593.



end of the Library is a large pointed one. In the angle intercepted by the Chápel is the Transept of the Ante-chapel, and the Common Room between that and the Hall. The pinnacles at the east end of the Chapel and the Library have been lately restored, as well as the Pelican and the Cross, which finish the gable ends; but all these are to be observed in old Views, and were probably so dilapidated as to require repair\*. Indeed, no College has undergone fewer alterations, except in the gardens. These were at first laid out in the grotesque taste of the seventeenth century, with clipped parterres, and an artificial mount, and were much smaller than at present. A wall extending from the N. E. angle of the Chapel to the eastern wall of the garden, separated all the ground comprehended in the annexed View from the rest of the garden; and it is probable that this space, with the cloister which opens into it, was originally set apart as the Cemetery of the Society†. In 1738, the gardening appears from the almanack of that year not to have been improved. The limits were subsequently enlarged, the above-mentioned space taken in, and the whole modernized. This View has some shrubs and plantations, since converted into a turf lawn, which when it encircles Gothic stone edifices, and fills up the spaces formed by the projections peculiar to that style, has a very pleasing effect. The trees are now grown so as to obstruct in a great measure the view of the distant buildings on the left, namely, New College, the Music Room, and the Tower of Magdalen College.

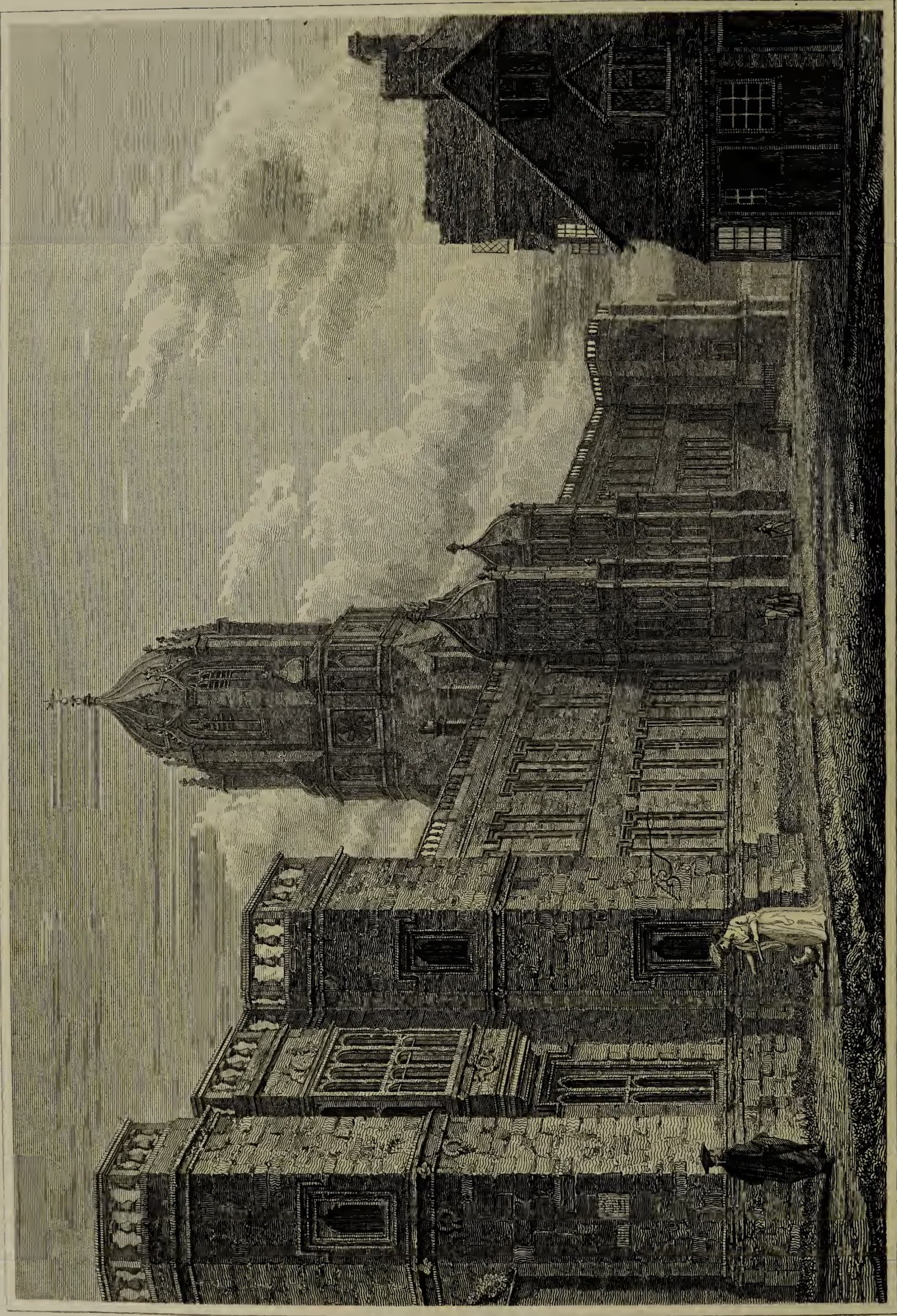
\* Compare Loggan, Plate 32.

† This enclosure, and the adjoining one on the north of the Chapel, left the garden hardly more than half its present extent. See Loggan's Plate 2. '*Ichnographia Oxoniæ*.'









Engraved by J. Skelton, drawn by E. Dwyer.

West Front of Christ Church.

Published as the Act directs, Aug<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> 1796, by J. Skelton, S<sup>r</sup> Almoner, Oxford.



## WEST FRONT OF CHRIST CHURCH.

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THIS front, one of the noblest in the kingdom of the Gothic style, was left by Wolsey in an unfinished state, particularly the tower, which he had but just begun : thus it remained until 1681, when Sir Christopher Wren completed it upon a plan of his own.

This tower has caused as great a division of opinion upon the merits of its architecture as perhaps any similar building in this country. Some think that Wren here caught the graces of the true Gothic taste, whilst others withhold all commendation whatever. Wren had a great difficulty to overcome, in having to erect a central tower upon a prescribed base, which was to decide the character of this grand façade : but his fine ideas of proportions raised him above this difficulty, and he produced this stately ornament to the College, which is also a considerable accession to the group of spires and towers, by which, in any view of it, Oxford is so eminently distinguished. Had he been equally successful in the detail, it would have been a perfect work ; but the fact is, Wren had no taste for the ornamental parts of Gothic architecture, which is fully demonstrated by comparing the tower with the contiguous specimens of that style.













Engraved by J. Skelton, drawn by Dugès.

Magdalen . Tower & Bridge . &c.



## MAGDALEN TOWER AND BRIDGE, &c.

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DESCRIPTIONS of the various edifices contained in the preceding engraving will be found annexed to the nearer representations of them in this work, for which the reader is referred to the Index.

There is an interesting note in Peshall's edition of Wood's History of the City of Oxford\*, which may be worth noticing, as it relates to the old Bridge as well as the new ; which latter is here engraved.

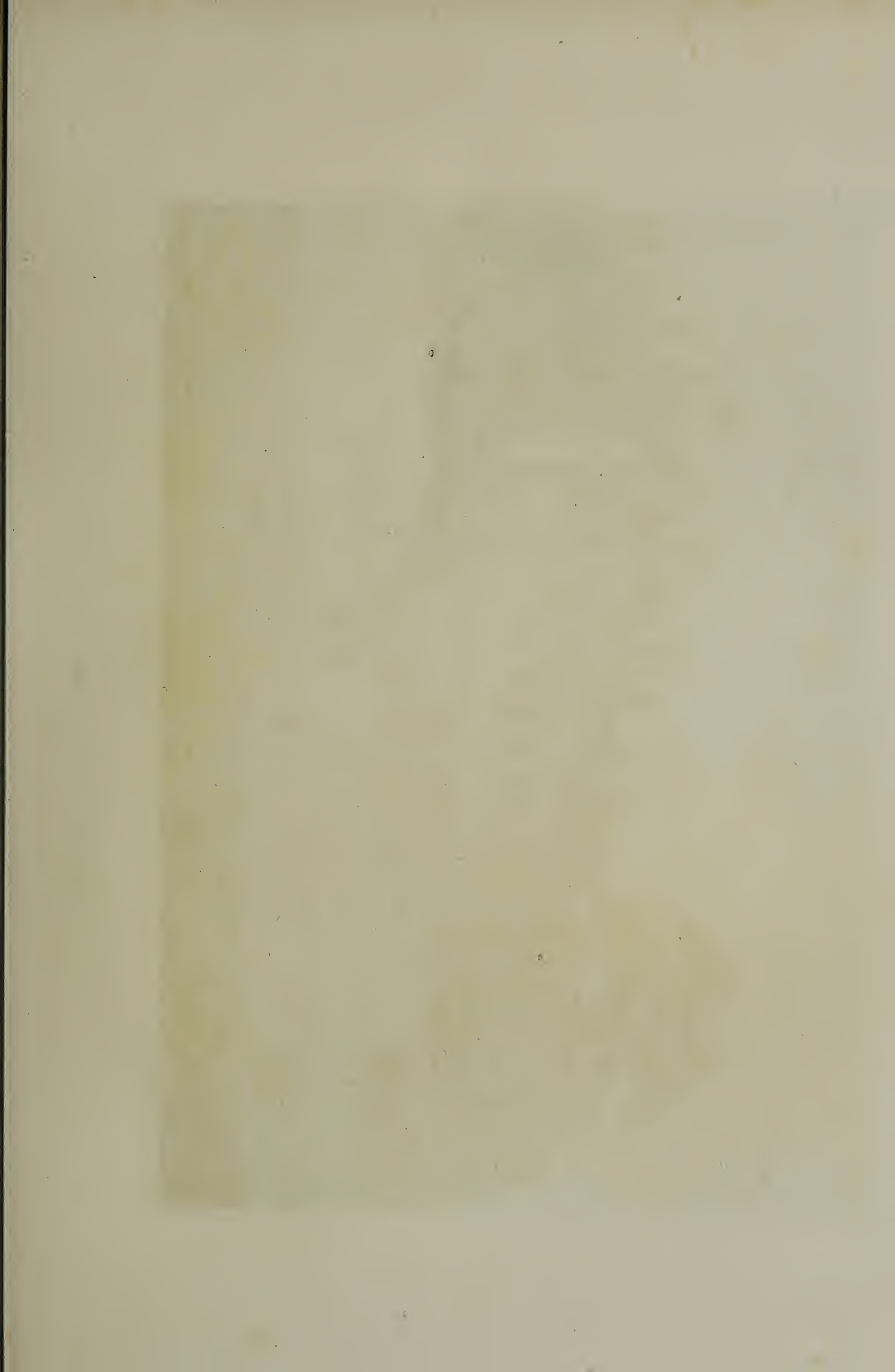
“ In 1770 an Act of Parliament passed for the rebuilding of the old Bridge ; but on Feb. 12th 1772 part of a great arch, 13 feet in length, next to the lodgings of the Physic Garden, fell in ; whence its avenues were shut up, and the temporary road and bridges at Milham were immediately opened for the passage of travellers, and a most elegant stone bridge, designed by the ingenious Mr. Gwynn, is adopted, and hastening for execution.” It is needless to add, that Mr. Gwynn's design was fully completed.

\* Page 293.













Engraved by J. Stedon, drawn by E. Dwyer.

Merton College from the Fields.



## MERTON COLLEGE

### FROM THE FIELDS.

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THE back of the lodging rooms on the south side of the larger and inner quadrangle of Merton College, built at the expence of the Society in 1610, forms the chief object in this view. The building on the right, represented in part, was called the Warden's summer-house, which has been subsequently taken down.

The remains of the ancient wall of the City retain but little of their primitive appearance. Wood, in his Manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum, states, that the wall in this part was originally nearly as high again as it was in his time, and that it was embattled. It was probably uniform with the present state of the City Wall, inclosing part of New College. Several very interesting particulars relative to the postern gate at Merton College, and to the parts adjoining, will be found in the "Oxoniana," vol. ii. p. 16.













J.M.W. Turner R.A. del.

*Christ Church from the Meadows.*

J. Stedion. sculp.

The View annexed to the Oxford Almanack for the Year 1799.



## CHRIST CHURCH

### FROM THE MEADOWS.

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THE distant buildings embraced in this engraving are the south side of Christ Church, with the spire of the cathedral, and Tom tower, on the right of which is represented the tower of St. Peter le Bailey, and further on the right is the spire of St. Aldate's Church. All Saints Church ranges in the perspective at the extremity of the Hall of Christ Church, and forms in effect a pleasing termination to that building. St. Mary's spire is on the left of the whole. The descriptions of each of these buildings will be found attached to their respective views in other parts of this work: see Table of Reference. It may suffice to give some authentic particulars of the meadows, rivers, walks, and grove, which form the prominent features in this subject. In the Rev. J. Gutch's edition of Anthony Wood's *Antiquities of Oxford*, Appendix to Christ Church, p. 305. we read, that Lady Elizabeth Montacute, for the endowment of a chantry in this College for two regular priests, to pray for her soul, the souls of her two husbands and other relations, gave Stockwell meadow, now belonging to this College, that is, about one half of Christ Church-meadow, parted from the northern half, or Frideswyde's meadow, by what was called Sheerlake. These two meadows are surrounded by an agreeable walk, much improved by plantations judiciously disposed. They are also bounded on the east by the Cherwell, on the south by the river Isis, on the west by a branch of the same river, and on the north by the White Walk, so called at its formation, being covered with stone rubbish as a foundation for the gravel, which was brought from the excavation of the centre of Tom quadrangle. This walk was made in the beginning of the



year 1717. The lofty elms which shadow it were planted in the reign of King Charles I. It may not be uninteresting to the public, and more particularly to those frequenting these delightful walks, to be acquainted with their exact measurements, taken September 1816. The length of the Broad Walk is a quarter of a mile, wanting 4 feet, and nearly 50 feet wide, including the trees and hedges. The length of the walk around the meadows, including the Broad Walk, may be estimated at one mile and a quarter, less 130 feet.









Engraved by J. Skelton, drawn by E. Dwyer.

*Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.*

Published as the Act directs, Aug. 1. 1820, by J. Skelton, St. Allister, Oxford.



## THEATRE, PRINTING HOUSE, &c.

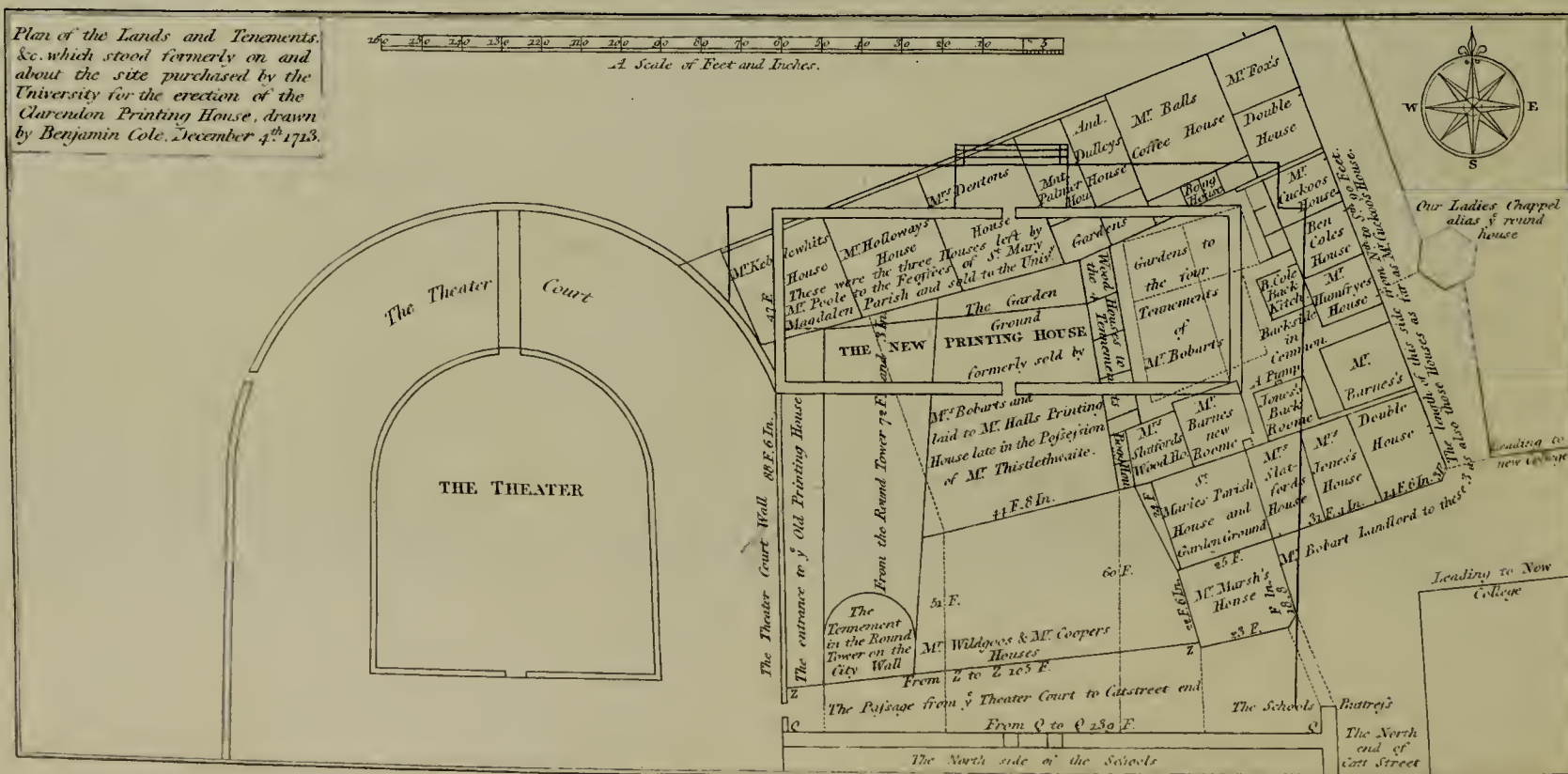
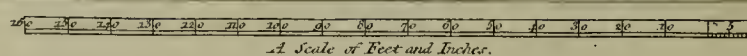
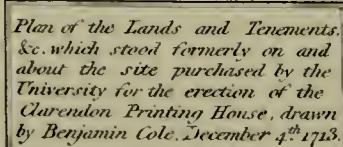
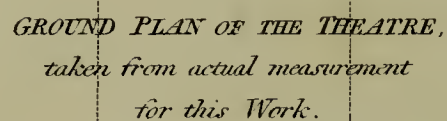
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THE various edifices here represented have been described in the letter press attached to the separate engravings of them, with the exception of the Ashmolean Museum, the upper part only of which is here exhibited. Its Founder was the celebrated Elias Ashmole, who in 1677 offered to bestow upon this University the collections formed by the Tradescants of Lambeth, two eminent physic-gardeners, which he had enlarged by coins, medals, and manuscripts, provided the University would erect a building fit to receive them. The University willingly assented, the building was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and completed in 1682. It is remarkable as preserving, in a great degree, what our ancestors esteemed a valuable cabinet of curiosities; deducting the additions made in later years, it is astonishing how trifling and unscientific a collection they esteemed worthy of such a handsome repository\*.

A ground plan of the Theatre, as well as of the tenements &c. which stood on the site of the Clarendon Printing House, is given on the following page.

\* This peculiarity of character it has, however, for some years been gradually losing; the library is become rich in manuscripts on subjects connected with Heraldry, English Genealogy, and Antiquities. It contains also much of the Astrology, Alchemy, and Natural History of the middle ages. There are several very curious volumes of MS. English Poetry; one particularly, which by some accident was not mentioned in the *Catalogus MSS. in Angliâ*, &c. It is a high narrow folio on paper, more than an inch thick, containing a very considerable variety of metrical romances, sacred and other poems; written, it is presumed, towards the middle of the fifteenth century: (some account and extracts from it may be found in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. iii. pp. 17 and 31.) This, and an old quarto volume, written about 1550 or 1560, and containing among other poems the original *Chevy Chase*, printed by Percy, (see *Brit. Bibliographer*, vol. iii. pp. 97. 99.) are among the most interesting of the Ashmole Collection. The Geological Collection belonging to the Professor of Mineralogy is one of the best in the kingdom.

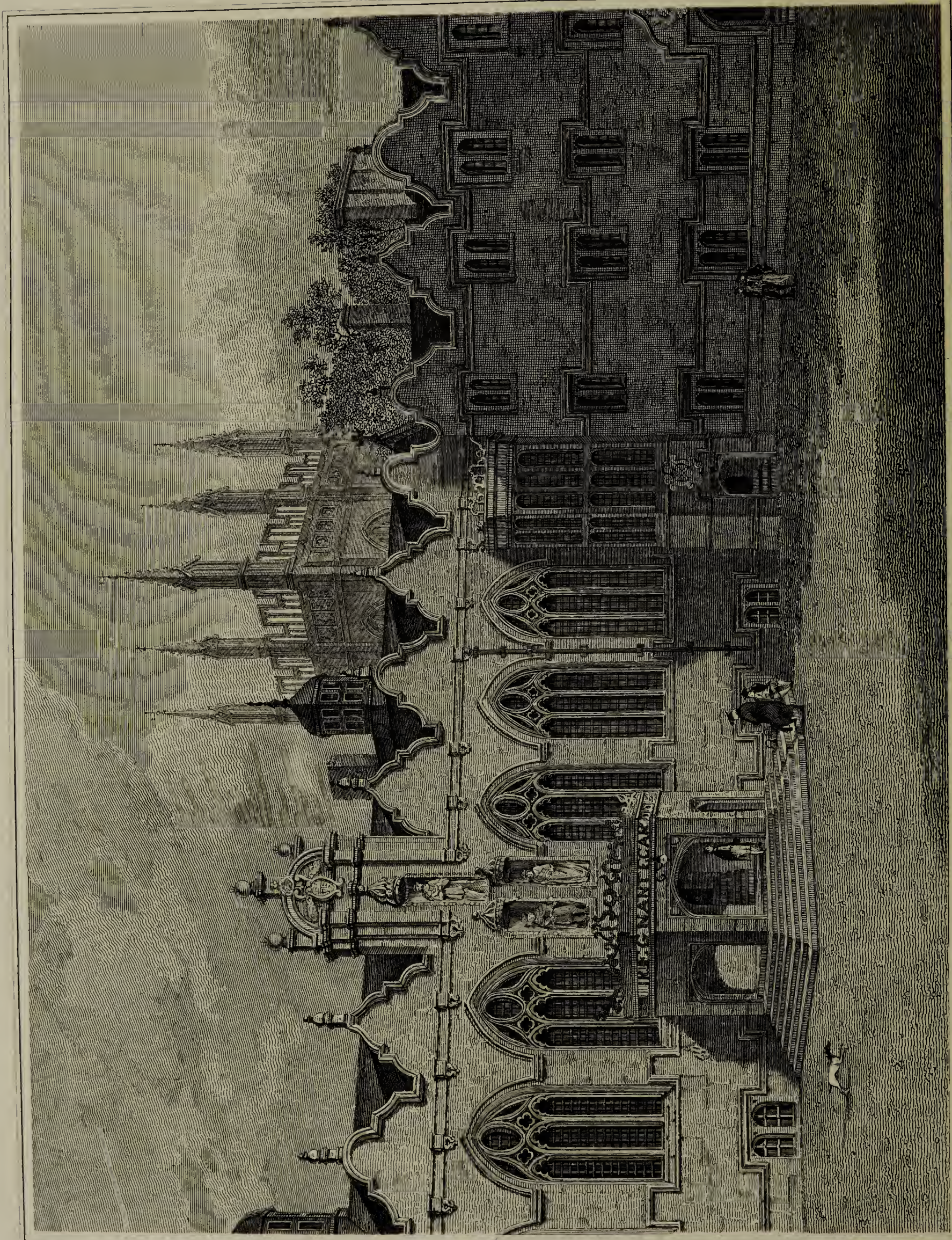












Joseph Skelton sculp

*Chapel of St. Mary's Hall of Oriel College.*

*This View was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1801.*

*Published as the Ad. Bricks Decr. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1816. by J. Skelton S<sup>r</sup> Alilates Oxford*

J. M. W. Turner R. A. del.



CHAPEL AND HALL  
OF  
ORIEL COLLEGE.

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THE present buildings, as represented in this view, were erected shortly after the taking down of the old quadrangle about the year 1640, and particularly illustrate the prevailing style of architecture in this University in the seventeenth century. We read in the Rev. James Dallaway's "Observations on English Architecture," that the specimens Inigo Jones had given of his talents, in Oxford, about the year 1635, did not lead to his being farther employed here. "Nor were the first approaches he made toward Palladian correctness productive of the least reform. His work at St. John's was scarcely finished, when Oriel, Jesus, University, and Exeter, were nearly rebuilt in a style extremely inferior to Wadham, which was manifestly their model as far as accommodation, and the distributions of the apartments." This view exhibits the state of the buildings before the alterations were made, when some of the original ornaments were departed from, but which it would be gratifying to see restored.

Dimensions of the interior of the chapel, 52 feet by  $20\frac{1}{2}$ , and 36 feet 4 inches high.

Interior of the hall,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 25, and 32 feet high.

First quadrangle, 112 feet by 96\*.

\* For a representation of the ancient building called Oriole, or Oriel Hall, and also of the buildings in 1673, with descriptions of the same, see Table of Reference.

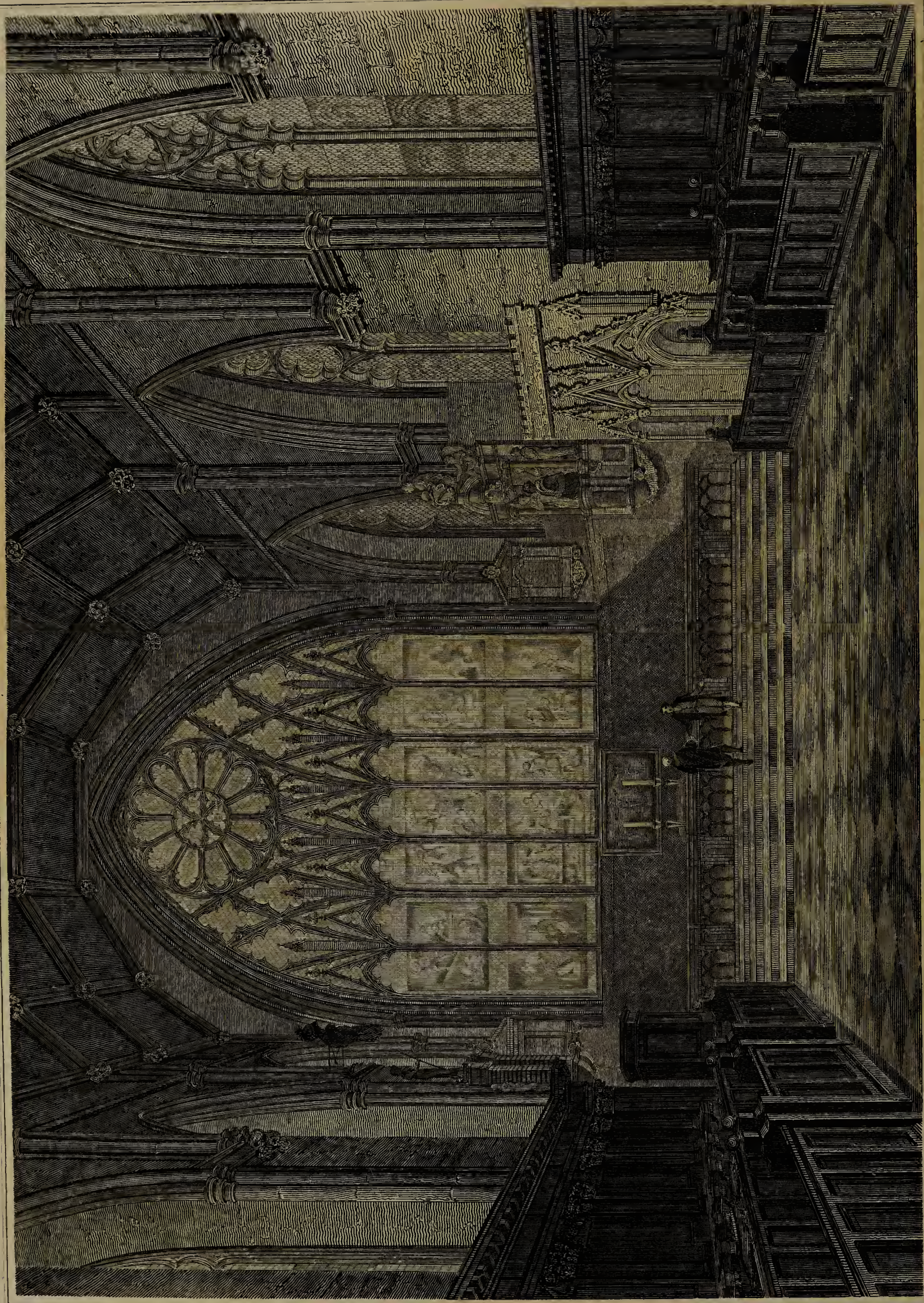












Engraved by J. Stedon.

East end of Morton College Chapel.



## MERTON COLLEGE.

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THE east window of Merton College Chapel, which forms the chief feature of this print, is much admired on account of the exquisite proportions of the mullions, and beauty of the tracery, as well as the painted glass, which represents six subjects of Scripture history\*; the two paintings in the middle being divided into three lights each, the others into two. This painted glass was executed by Price in 1700, and purchased by a legacy of Alexander Fisher, sometime Fellow of the College, who died in 1671; at whose expense the inner chapel was wainscotted and seated with oak, and paved with black and white marble. On that occasion, the grave-stones were removed from the inner to the outer or ante-chapel, few of which with brasses on them are now left.

The altar-piece represents the Crucifixion, and is supposed to be an original of Tintoret.

This Church or Chapel (for it is the Church of the parish of St. John the Baptist, as well as Chapel of Merton College) was rebuilt about the end of the fourteenth century. The roof, as altered to its present state, and the more recent Grecian screen and wainscot, at once strike the eye, as inconsistent with the pointed windows, and particularly as the wainscot intercepts and covers the lower part of the windows, and consequently destroys their proportions. An incongruity of style, the effect of modern alterations, falsely called improvements, too frequently occurs in our churches and chapels; and it is to be much lamented that it should be suffered to deform this fine building.

The large mural monument on the north side of the altar is that of the munificent Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Library

\* The Nativity, Baptism, Last Supper, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.



that bears his name. Next to it, and close to the east window, is a smaller one to the memory of Bishop Earle, the author of the "Microcosmography." On the south side, opposite Bodley's, is a cenotaph or honorary monument to the memory of Sir Henry Savile\*, who was buried at Eton; and next to it, close to the window, is the monument of Mr. Fisher, whose liberality has been already mentioned.

The beautiful niches near Savile's monument contain a piscina, and the door of the vestry.

Before we conclude this article, gratitude compels us to notice a small mural monument close to the north entrance, pointing out the grave of Anthony Wood†, the well known and justly celebrated Oxford antiquary. All who attempt to elucidate the history and antiquities of the University, will ever be indebted to the never-failing perseverance and indefatigable exertions of that man, to whom the study of Oxford antiquities and biography had such peculiar charms, as to occupy almost every moment of his time, and to absorb nearly the whole of his attention.

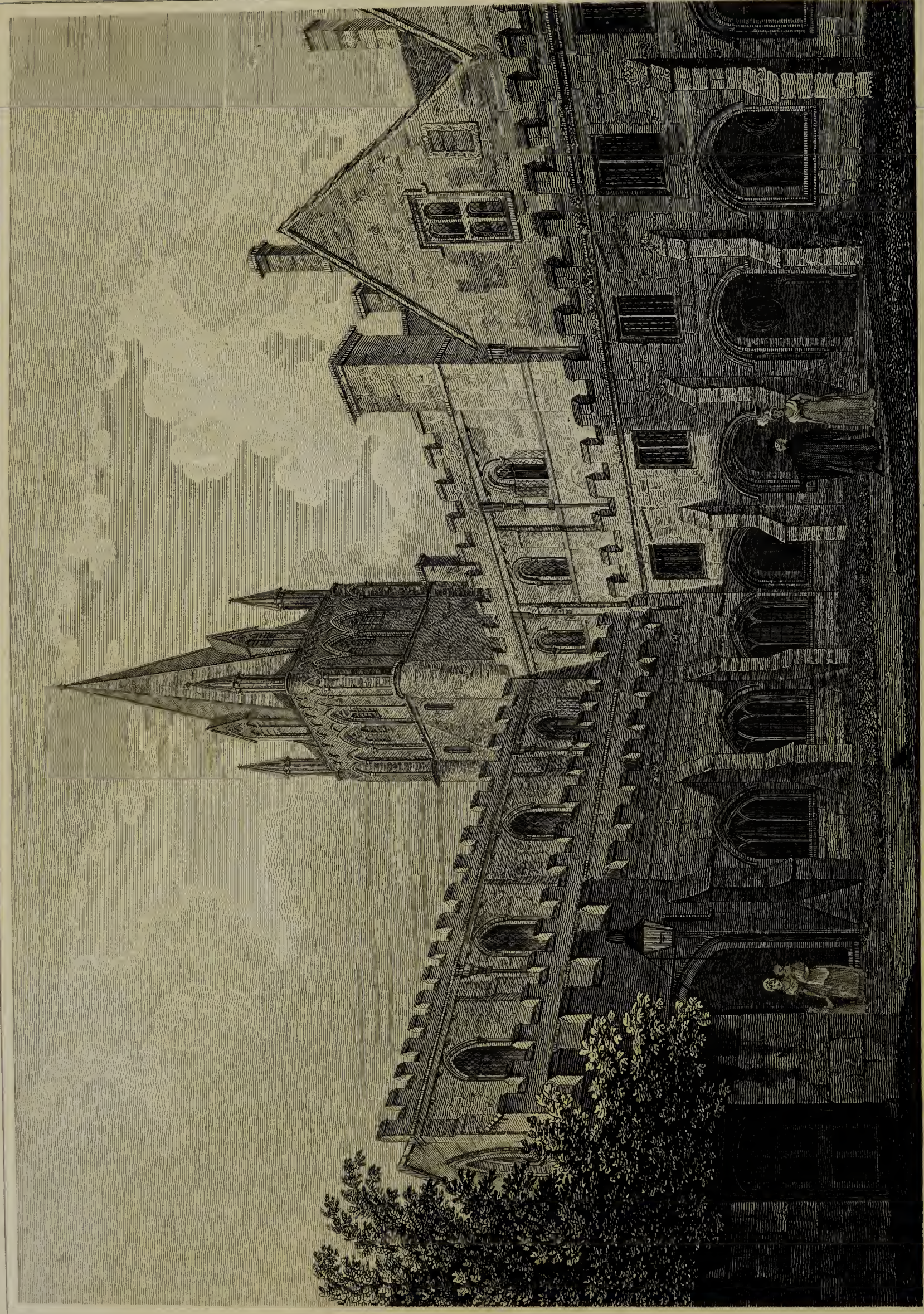
\* Tutor to Queen Elizabeth for the Greek tongue. Warden of Merton College from the year 1585 to 1621. In 1596 he was made Provost of Eton College; and in 1619 he founded two Professorships in this University, viz. of Geometry and Astronomy.

† Died November 28, 1695, aged 64.









Engraved by Joseph Stedman

Drawn by E. Dayes

South West View of Christ Church Cathedral.



## CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

WAS originally the Chapel of St. Frideswyde's Priory, an establishment, the history of which may be traced (according to Mr. Chalmers) to the year 730. The present structure is supposed by the best informed antiquaries to have been commenced about the year 1111; by the care of Guimond, first prior of the Society of Augustinian Canons established here by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury\*. It appears to have remained in its original state until the age of Wolsey, whose alterations and additions, at once discernible from the different character of their architecture, are thus enumerated by Wood. "The west end, containing almost half the body of the Church, was by him pulled down. He caused also to be made over the choir a fair carved roof of stone, and over the Church another of wood; also the old steeple to be pulled down, and rebuilt lower, the bell frame to be mended, and several repairs within the Church, as it appears from part of the accounts for the building of Cardinal College." In addition to this information it may be noticed, that the roofs of the church were taken down and built lower; probably it was covered in originally with slates, and when the more recent plan of covering in with lead was adopted, the roof was lowered to reduce the expence of covering a larger span. Indications of the old roof may be traced on the sides of the tower. The alterations produced in this latter by the erection of the present steeple, and the addition of the Gothic work which surrounds the belfry, prevent our forming any satisfactory conjecture as to its original character and proportions. The

\* A convent of nuns had previously existed here. Mr. King was disposed to refer the building to an earlier period than 1111, but, as it should seem, in contradiction to the ablest authorities.—See Dugdale, vol. i. p. 174. Browne Willis, *Mitred Abbies*, vol. i. p. 281. Wood's *Ant.* Gutch's edit. *Annals*, book i. p. 138. and King's *Mun. Ant.* vol. iv. p. 202.



cloisters also are evidently subsequent to the Church ; probably, coeval with Wolsey's alterations. That part which is attached to the north side of the Church was converted into a muniment room, May, 1772 \*.

The gable end above the cloister represented in the engraving, is the termination of a room, 59 feet 5 inches long, by 11 feet 4 inches wide, extending over a part of the Chapter-house. It is supposed to have served as a Dormitory, until the dissolution of the Augustinian Priory.

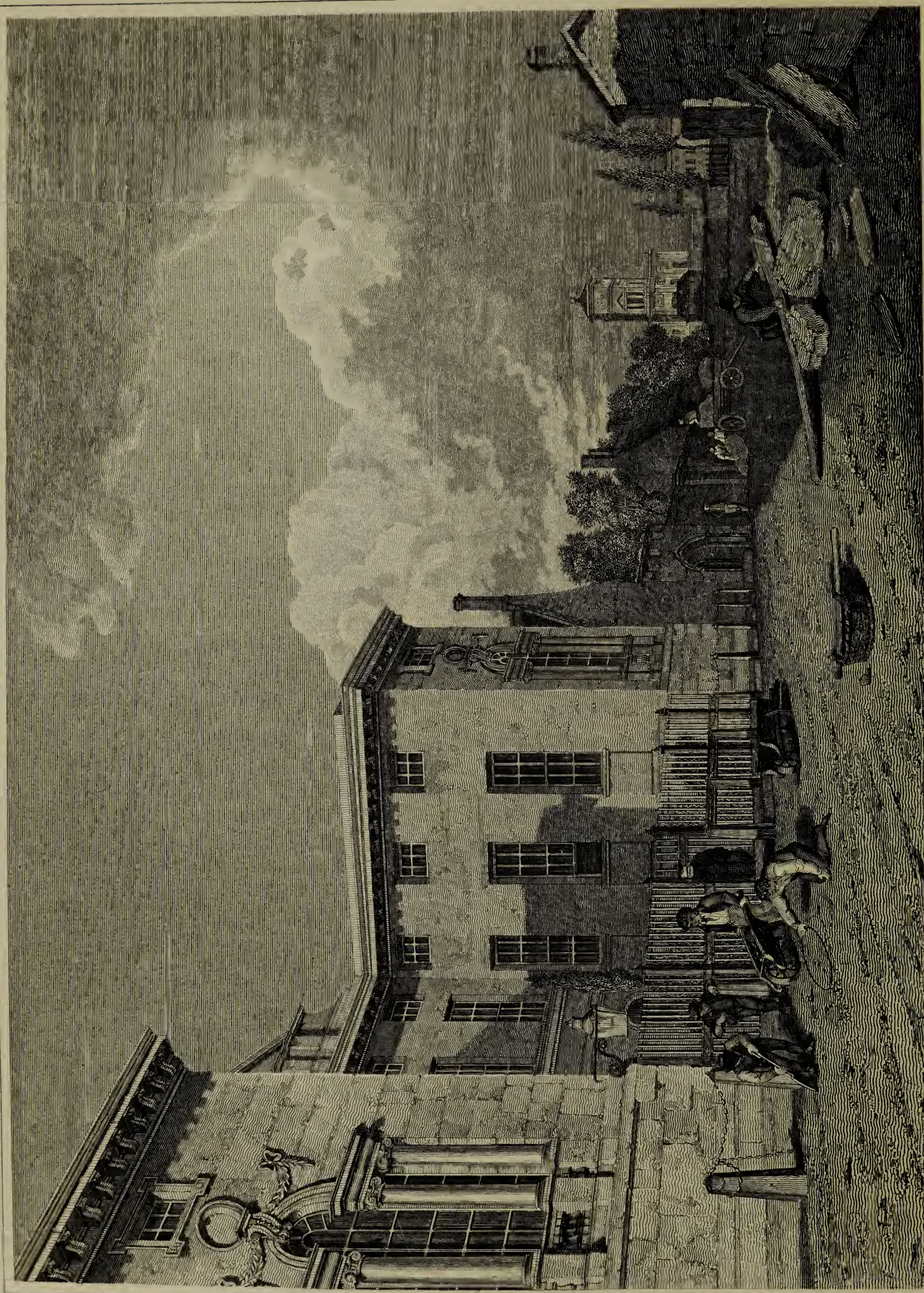
The antiquary will always be disposed to regret, that so much of the original exterior is concealed by additions of a later age and inferior workmanship. He will find himself, however, fully compensated by the interesting character and high preservation of the interior.

\* The apartment over the east side of the cloister had formerly been used for this purpose.









Front of Worcester College &c.  
Published at the Art Store, Aug. 1<sup>st</sup> 1820, by J. Skelton, St. Martin's, Oxford.



## WORCESTER COLLEGE, &c.

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THIS engraving exhibits the east front of the buildings of this Society, comprising the Hall, Library, and Chapel. The Hall is on the left side of the entrance. Its dimensions are 60 feet long by 30 feet, and 30 feet in height. It is screened at the west end by two fluted columns of the Corinthian order; and was completed in 1784.

The Library is a very noble room, built upon a spacious cloister, forming the east side of the inner court. It was begun at the same time with the Chapel and Hall, and completed by Dr. Clarke's benefaction of 1000*l.* bequeathed for that purpose in 1736. He added a large collection of books and MSS.; likewise a sum for a Librarian and Under Librarian, and 50*l.* yearly for the purchase of new books. His skill in architecture, which was very considerable, was exerted in this as well as the other buildings.

The Chapel, which is represented on the right of the entrance, is an edifice of the same dimensions with the Hall, elegant and simple, without any ornaments, except a roof beautifully stuccoed in compartments of various figures.

The Astronomical Observatory is represented in the distance.

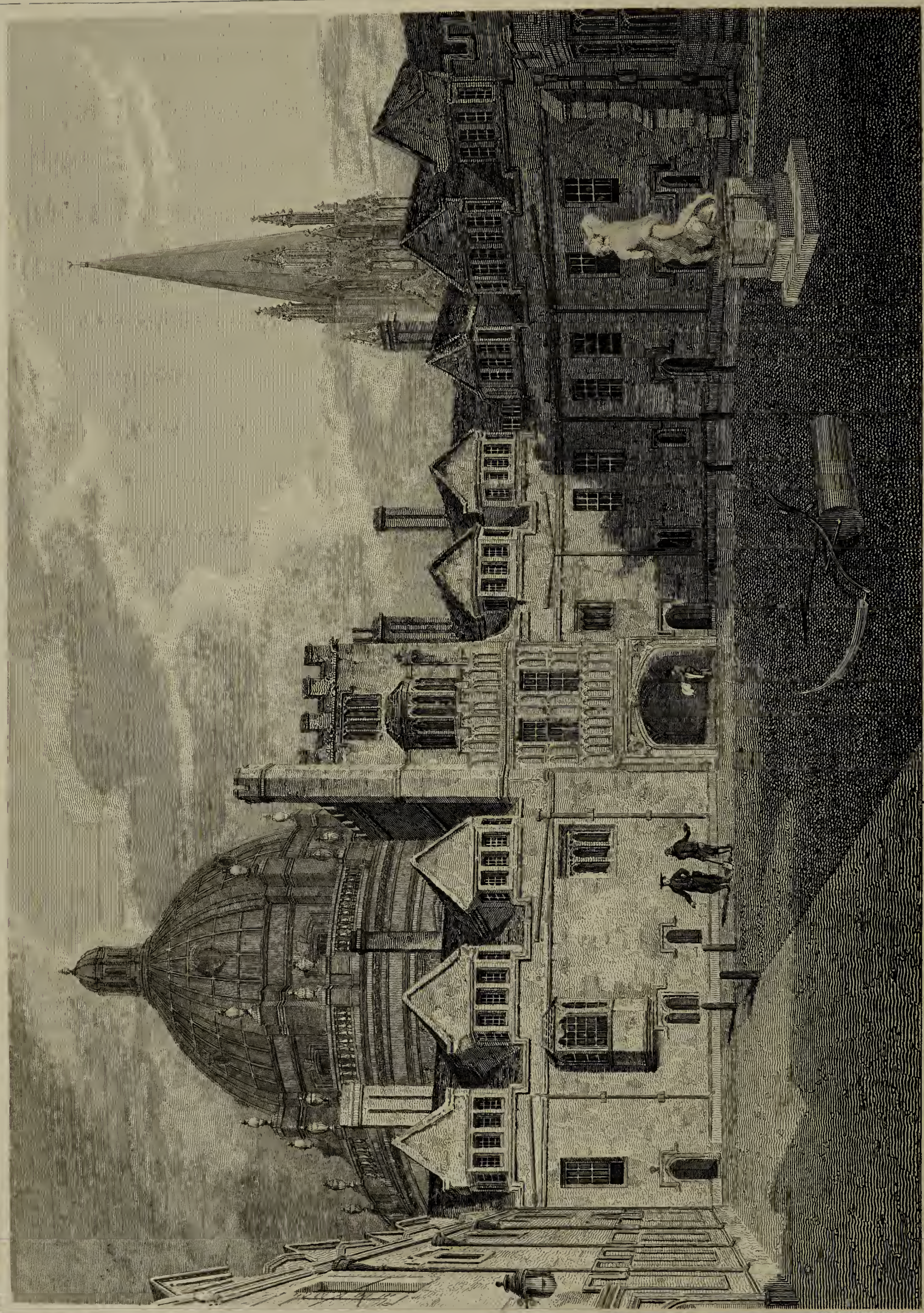












Engraved by J. Stedon, from the original by W. M. Turner R.A.

View from the first quadrangle of Brasenose College.



## VIEW FROM THE FIRST QUADRANGLE

OF

## BRASEN NOSE COLLEGE.

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THE Print over the Almanack for 1805 exhibits an interior view of the greater part of the first Quadrangle, the building of which was commenced in the year 1509. The attic story was added about the time of James I. and the windows have been at different periods altered in shape and character. The Tower merits the notice of the lover of Gothic Architecture, on account of the purity of the style, and elegance of the decorations.

The subject of the figures represented on the pedestal in the middle of the Court is doubtful: it was presented to the Society by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls, who purchased it from a statuary in London. Above the College is seen the Radcliffe Library, and on the right the Spire of St. Mary's Church appears. This was the first time this College had been represented over the Almanack; though a plan for rebuilding it was given over that of 1723, when Vertue was first employed in executing them.













Engraved by J. Wilson, from the original by J. Barre.

Exeter, Jesus, & Lincoln Colleges, with All Saints Church from the Turf.



## VIEW FROM THE TURL.

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ON the left of this engraving is the Front of Exeter College, presenting an incongruity in architecture which is sometimes found even in this seat of the Muses;—the mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles in the same range of building.

Opposite to this is the Front of Jesus College, a neat and substantial structure.

Beyond Exeter College is that of Lincoln, which has lately been new fronted in a manner very creditable to the taste of the Rector and Fellows.

This Plate is now curious, as it gives a view of the houses which stood between Lincoln College and that beautiful edifice All Saints Church. They were taken down in the year 1808. Their removal was a great improvement to the Street.

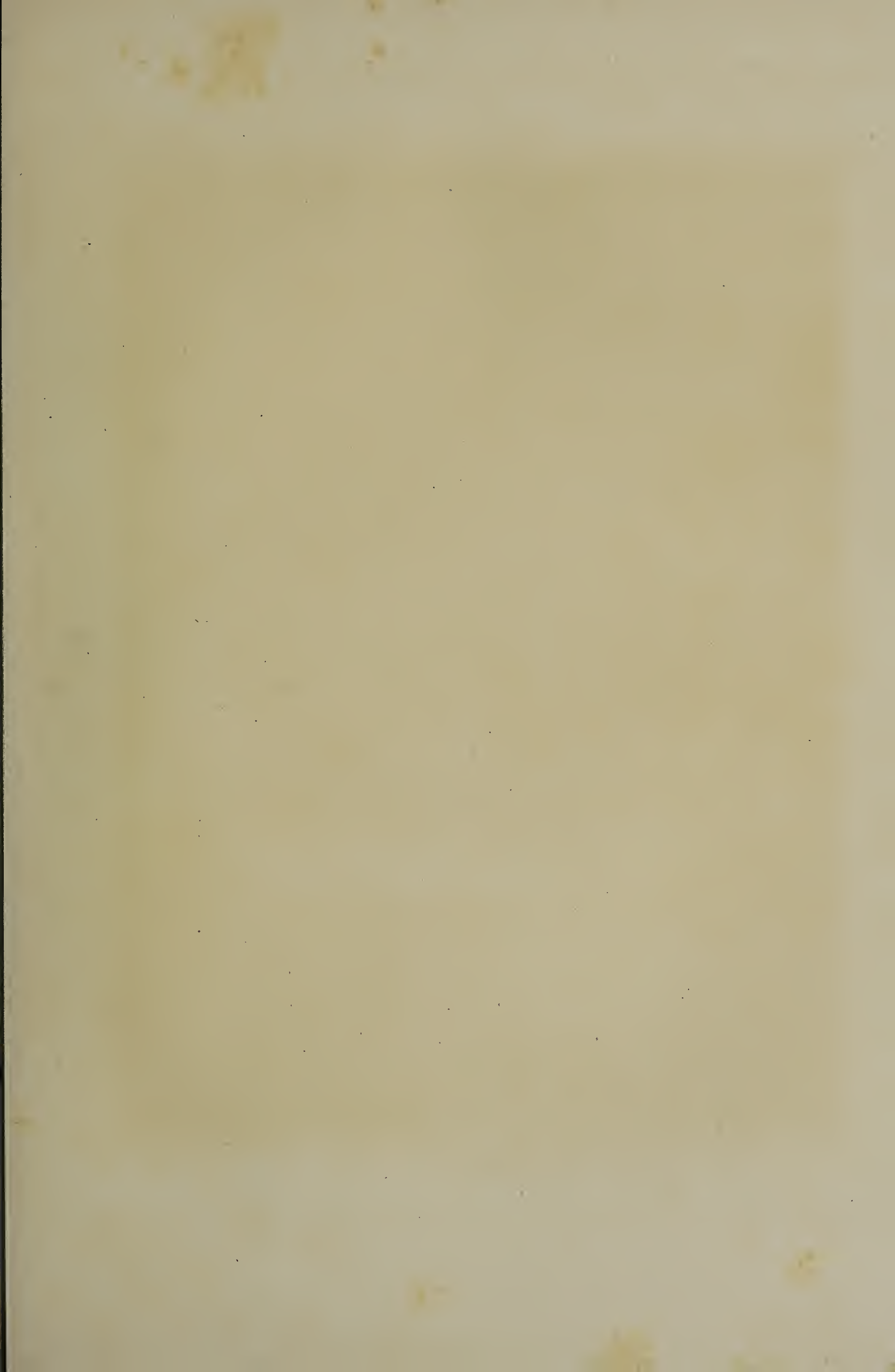
All Saints Church was erected from a design of Dean Aldrich, and will be a lasting monument of his refined taste in architecture. It is to be regretted that the Headington stone, with which it is built, is so friable as very much to injure its appearance. This is an evil from which many other buildings in Oxford are not exempt. They might perhaps be restored by the Roman cement, which has lately been judiciously applied to some of the pillars and ornaments of the gateway of the Schools.

Before we conclude this article, we may be allowed to observe, that the word *Turl* is Saxon, signifying a small passage or opening. A few years ago, it was very descriptive of the entrance to this place from the Broad Street; and formerly when the City wall was standing, the communication being through a very small gate, or sallyport, it was still more appropriate.













Drawn by I. M. W. Turner R.A.

Engraved by J. Skelton

*Hall of Christ Church.*

Published as the Act directs, June 1. 1802, by J. Skelton, Maadalen Bridge, Oxford.



## HALL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

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THREE magnificent Halls were built in the reign of King Henry VIII. namely, those of Christ Church, Oxford, of Hampton Court, and of Trinity College, Cambridge; the form and dimensions of which are very similar. In the Rev. Mr. Dallaway's "Observations on English Architecture," the subjoined measurements of these buildings are given\*.

The Hall of Christ Church, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey, is said to be the finest in Europe used as a Refectory; its fine elevation, spacious interior, its lofty and highly ornamented roof, and the beautiful Gothic window at the upper end of the south side, excite general admiration.

In 1720, a fire broke out in this building, which did considerable damage to the roof: on which occasion King George I. contributed 1000*l.* towards the repairs of it; and the contribution of John Hammond, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, for the same purpose, is commemorated in an inscription over the Hall door on the outside. It was again repaired and beautified in 1750, under the direction of David Gregory, Canon, and afterwards Dean. Considerable apprehensions existed for the safety of this edifice in 1809, when a large portion of the buildings at the north end of the Hall was destroyed by fire. A fine collection of portraits forms an appropriate ornament to this room, which can never be contemplated without veneration.

\* Christ Church, Oxford, 115 feet by 40, and 50 high.  
Hampton Court            106            40,        45  
Trinity College, Camb. 100            40,        50













Drawn by L.M.W. Turner. R.A. Engraved by J. Stedden.

View of Oxford from Headington Hill.

Published as the Act directs, Decr. 21. 1800, by J. Stedden Sculthorpe, Oxford.



## DISTANT VIEWS OF OXFORD.

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MR. DALLAWAY remarks, in his "Observations on English Architecture," p. 110, that the architectural beauties of Oxford, as a whole, exceed those of any city in the British empire. With the exception of Rome, Florence, Venice, and Genoa, it will find few rivals, even on the continent. So grand and varied a group of towers, turrets, spires, and cupolas, must strike every intelligent traveller, on his approach, with admiration of a place, where learning rears her head amid surrounding splendour.

These buildings, singly considered, have sufficient merit to detain the antiquary, or the artist, as they are rich in examples both of the Gothic and Palladian style; and are worthy monuments of the skill and taste of the most eminent architects this country has produced.

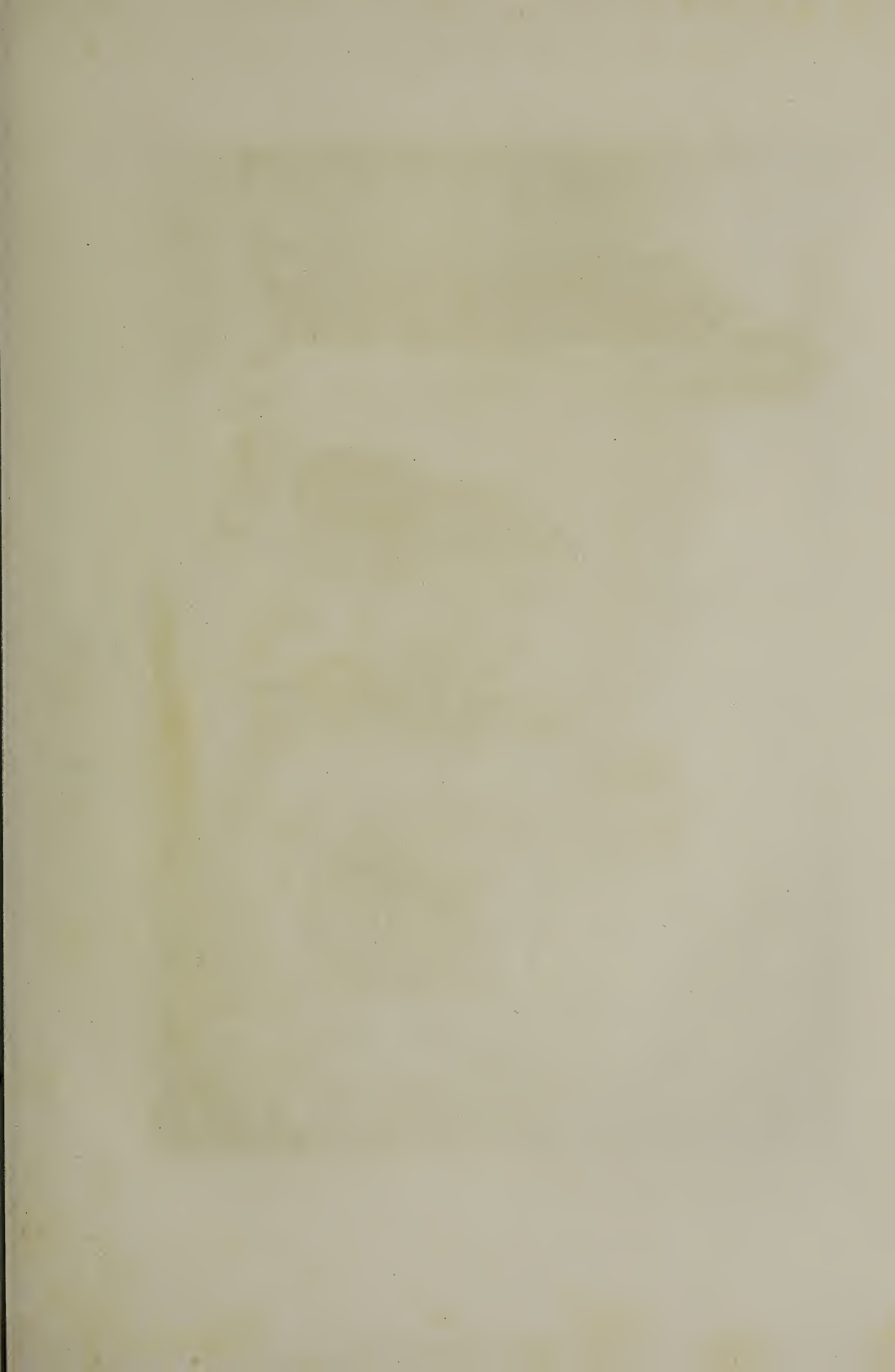
The architectural views of Oxford, in every direction, are singularly interesting. From Botley Hill, on the north-west, the prospect resembles that from the hills above Cologne. There are various lofty edifices happily grouped, which exhibit the Radcliffe Library to the greatest advantage as a central object. We have no disgusting monotonous break of the horizontal line, as in the views of Rome from a similar eminence; where are domes infinitely repeated, from the immensity of St. Peter's, to the diminutive cupola of a convent.

From the second hill in Bagley Wood, the landscape is foreshortened; with the Hall of Christ Church as the principal object, and Magdalen tower to the east. From Headington Hill, Ifley, and Nuneham, the great features change their position, without losing their beauty. As most of the grand buildings of Oxford approach nearly to each other, the accidental grouping of them from different points of view affords surprise and pleasure. The spire of St. Mary's Church, rising from the cupola of the Radcliffe Library, reminds us of one of Sir Christopher Wren's plans for that of St. Paul's.

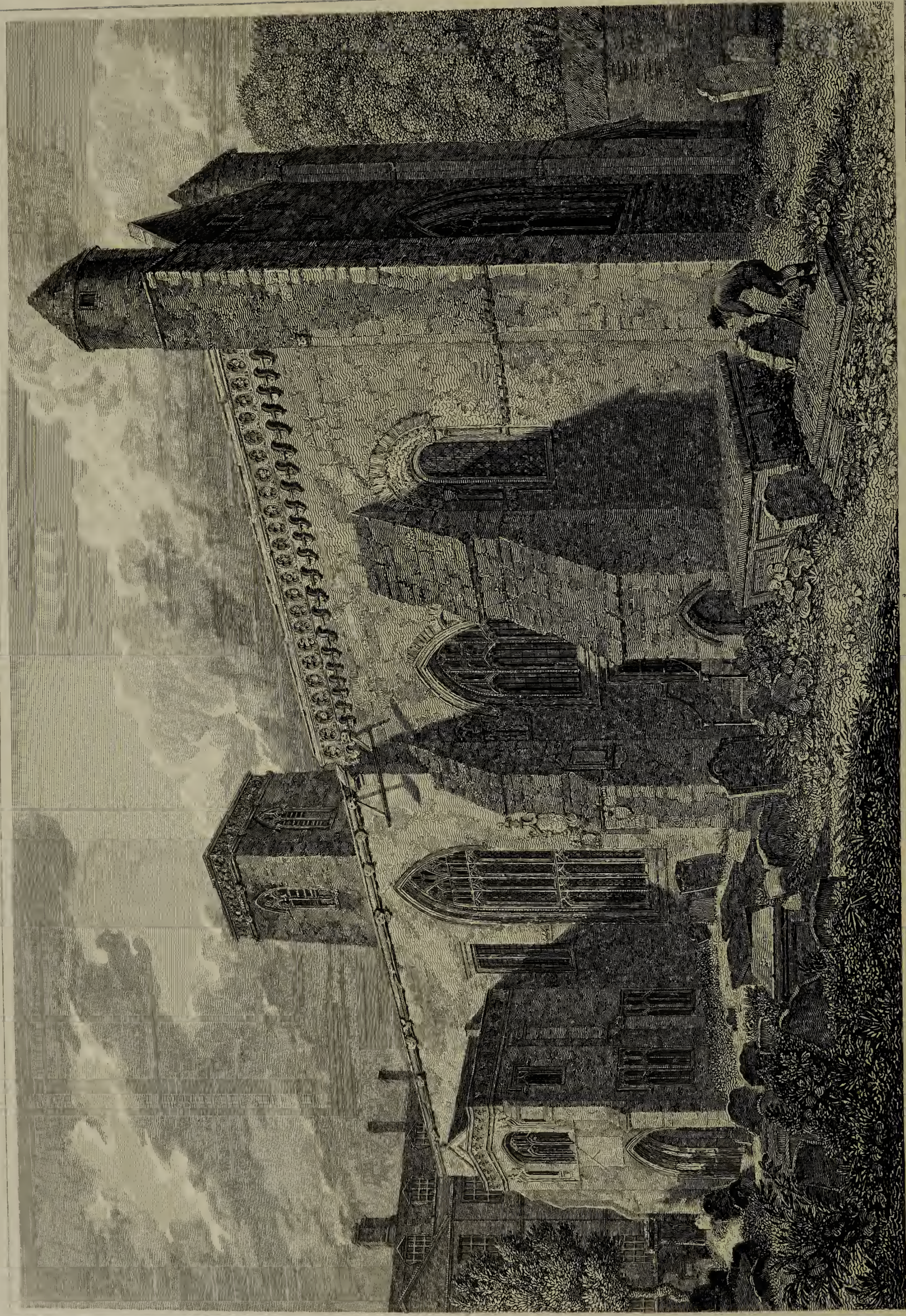












Engraved by Joseph Stedon, drawn by T. O'Neill.

St. Peter's Church in the East.



## ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN THE EAST.

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THE antiquary will investigate with pleasure this specimen which Oxford affords of the earliest era of architecture in this country, which, with the Crypt beneath it, is said to be the most ancient structure, not in ruins, in England: the legend of St. Grimbold, however, seems to meet but with few supporters.

The perpetual advowson of this Church was given to Merton College, by a charter of King Henry the Third, dated Sept. 7, 1266\*; and the University Sermons in Lent, which are yet continued here, were ordained about the time of King Edward the Second. Their continuance preserves some privileges belonging to the University, and allows the members of certain colleges to deliver sermons in this Church, in order for a qualification for the degree of Bachelor or Doctor in Divinity.

The Chancel and Crypt seem to retain much of their primitive character, especially the latter†; and there are parts about the choir which contradict the assertion, that "a little only of the east part of the original church remains." Numerous fragments of antiquity enrich the walls and windows, which the limits of this work will not allow of being here particularized.

The figure in the engraving is represented as reading the epitaph on the monument of the antiquary Thomas Hearne, M. A. whose remains were there deposited, and whose memory will be cherished by all who feel an interest in the study of topography and antiquities. This parish can boast of containing within its limits the Colleges of Magdalen, New College, Queen's, University in part, the late Hertford College, and the Halls of St. Edmund, Magdalen, and part of St. Alban Hall.

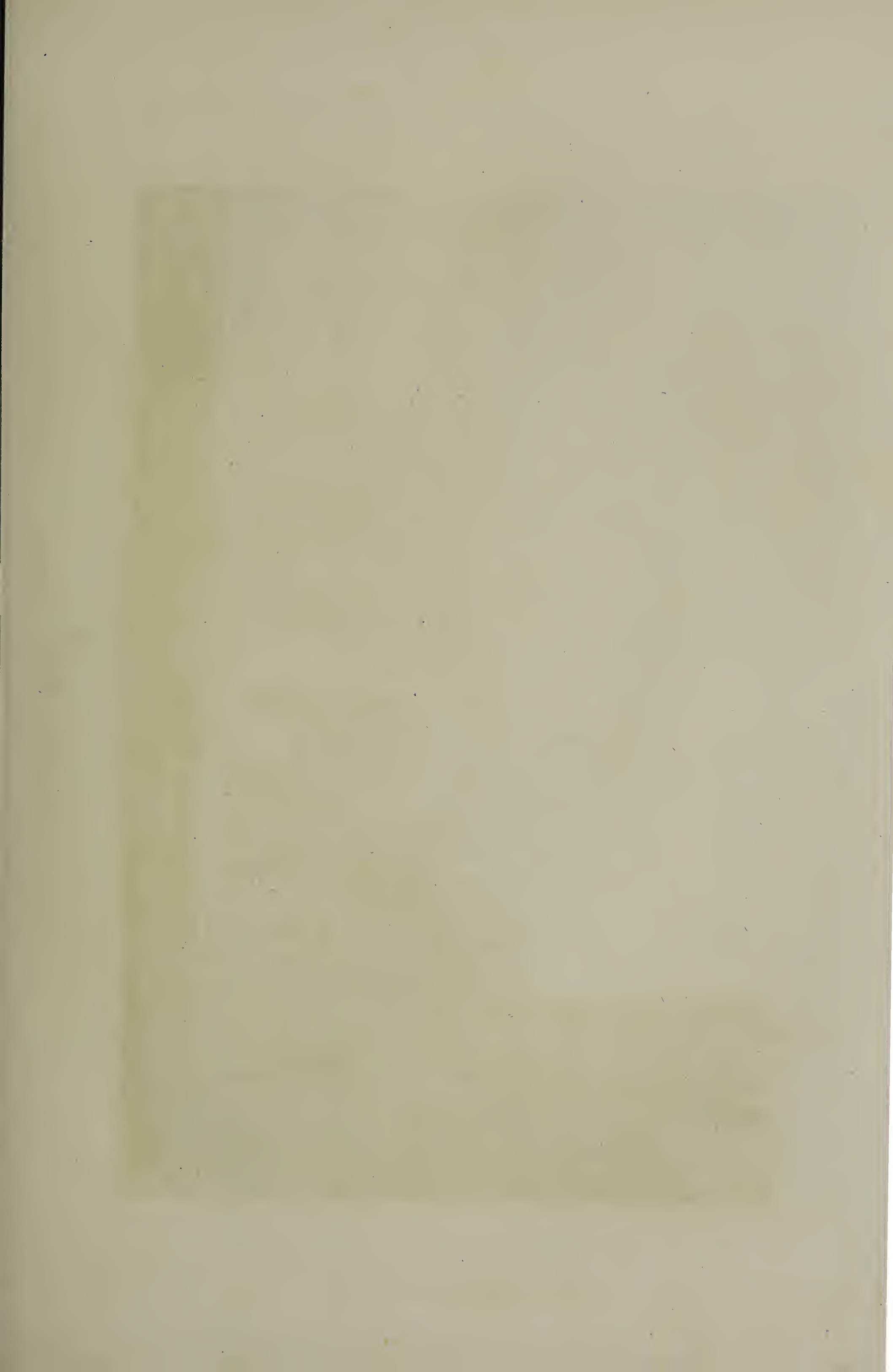
\* See Peshall's edit. of Wood's History of the City of Oxford, p. 79.

† For a representation of the Crypt, see plate 136.













Engraved by J. Steelton, drawn by H.O. Neill.

Part of Balliol College Quadrangle.



## BALLIOL COLLEGE.

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ON the left of this engraving is represented part of the south side of the quadrangle; the Tower and entrance, with the parts beyond it on this side, were erected in the reign of King Henry the Seventh; but the fronts of that portion of it which is east of the Tower, as well as those of the whole east side of the quadrangle, were rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

On the west side is exhibited one of the most beautiful specimens extant of a Gothic bay window, which terminates an elegant room belonging to the Master. The Hall, which forms the greater part of this west side, was originally built in the reign of King Henry the Sixth. It once contained the arms of many of the benefactors; but the present interior is modern, and the only arms in it are those of the College.

The north side is occupied by the Library and Chapel: the former, according to Mr. Chalmers, was originally built in two parts; the lower or west part in 1427 by Dr. Thomas Chace, and the upper or east part about 1477 by Mr. Robert Abdy, both some time Masters. This Library was esteemed in Wood's time one of the best collegiate libraries in the University; the interior of it was rebuilt by Wyatt in a chaste and elegant style, in imitation of the Gothic; the windows contain the arms &c. of the benefactors, which were formerly in the old library windows. At the same time a new Common Room and offices were made beneath it.

The Chapel was begun to be built 1521, and finished some time before 1529; the great east window of it contains the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension, in glowing colours, which was the gift of Dr. Laurence Stubbs in 1529.













Engraved by J. Shelton, drawn by J. M. W. Turner R.A.

Christ Church Cathedral &c. with part of Corpus Christi College.



# CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

WITH PART OF

## CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

---

THE reader will find accounts of the buildings which are represented in this view attached to the engravings of them in former parts of this work. The trees have now grown so as to intercept, in a great measure, this interesting view of the Cathedral, from the lawn in front of the new buildings of Corpus Christi College.

It may be worthy of remark, that the lofty trees, which grow with such luxuriance in the collegiate walks and grounds, are gaining such an ascendancy over the buildings, generally, as greatly to affect the appearance of their proportions. The old members of the University must be aware of the change which this circumstance has occasioned in the distant views of Oxford; for, instead of that bold and beautiful mass of buildings, which was so striking on entering Oxford from the London roads, many of them are almost lost in the foliage of the trees: this might be remedied by a judicious lopping of them, especially in those parts where they so evidently detract from the elevation of the contiguous buildings.













Ichmographia  
OXONIA.

una cum  
Proprietatibus  
et Monumentis  
quibus circumdatur  
Anno 1787.

n. Vicus B. Marie.  
p. Platea regia.  
q. Vicus P. martij.  
r. Vicus Logice.  
s. Vicus Marilegorum.  
t. Vicus Coll. Novi.  
u. Vicus Coll. Regij.  
w. Parochia S. Crucis.  
x. Vicus Scholarum.  
y. Vicus Coll. Lincolniæ.  
z. Vicus Coll. Jesu.  
a. Vicus S. Michael.

α. Porta orientalis.  
β. Platea alta.  
γ. Templum D. Petri in oriente.  
δ. Templum B. Marie.  
ε. Templum omni-Sanctor.  
ζ. Templum S. Martini.  
η. Templum S. Petri in Balli.  
θ. Templum S. Ebbæ.  
ι. Templum S. Aldati.  
κ. Templum S. Michael.  
λ. Templum S. Magdal.  
μ. Pons grandis.  
ν. Vicus occisionis.  
ο. Platea piscaria.  
π. Platea quinq. quadrant.  
ρ. Vicus Ursinus.  
σ. Macellum.  
τ. Vicus Novi hospit.  
υ. Vicus Bovinus.  
φ. Parochia B. Thomæ.  
χ. Pons altus et Platea Thamesina.  
ψ. Platea borealis.  
ω. Fossa candida.

1. Eccles. Christi.  
2. Coll. Corp. Christi.  
3. Coll. Merton.  
4. Aula Albani.  
5. Coll. Magdalen.  
6. Aula Magdalen.  
7. Aula Edmundi.  
8. Coll. Regij.  
9. Coll. Norw.  
10. Aula Carina.  
11. Coll. omnium Anim.  
12. Coll. Universit.  
13. Coll. Oriel.  
14. Aula B. Virgin.  
15. Coll. anti. Novi.  
16. Scholæ et Biblioth. Ball.  
17. Theatrum Sheldoni.  
18. Coll. Wadhami.  
19. Coll. D. Johani Bapt.  
20. Coll. Trinit.  
21. Coll. Balliol.  
22. Coll. Exet.  
23. Coll. Jesu.  
24. Coll. Lincoln.  
25. Coll. Pemb.  
26. Novum Hospit.  
27. Castrum.  
28. Aula Gloucestru.

A. Ecclesia S. Egidij.  
B. Via Woodstockiam ducent.  
C. Ecclesia S. Crucis.  
D. Pons Magdalen.  
E. Hortus Botanicus.  
F. Ecclesia S. Clementis.  
G. Via Londinum ducent.  
H. Via Abingdoniam ducent.  
I. Domus Candida presidio firmata.  
K. Mantia Cordiformis.  
L. Ecclesia S. Thomæ.  
M. Via Faringdoniam ducent.



# PLAN OF THE LINES AROUND OXFORD,

WHEN DEFENDED BY

KING CHARLES I.

[FAC SIMILE OF ANTHONY A WOOD'S PLATE.]

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WOOD, in his Annals, states that as early as the receipt of the King's Proclamation for suppressing the rebellion under the conduct and command of the Earl of Essex, dated at York, August 9th, 1642, the University began to put themselves in a posture of defence. Beside the muster of the scholars, the highway at the hither end of Magdalen Bridge was blocked up with timber logs; a gate was likewise set up there; several loads of stone were carried to the top of Magdalen College Tower to fling down upon the enemy at their entrance; and a crooked trench in form of a bow was made across the highway at the end of St. John's College Walks. It was not however till the close of the year, when the King came to Oxford after Edge-Hill fight, that the lines round the city were seriously planned. On December the 5th, the University bellman was sent about the city, warning all privileged persons who were housekeepers to send some of their family the next day to dig at the works through New Park. In the month of April 1643, the fortifications in St. Clement's parish, on the east side of Oxford, were begun; and in the month of June following, they are said to have been drawn through that part of Christ Church Meadow which is next to Grand-Pont Street. These, with other fortifications about the city, Wood informs us, were mostly contrived by one Richard Rallingson, B. A. of Queen's College, whose endeavours in this nature gave so great satisfaction to the King, that his Majesty sent letters in his behalf to the University, to advance him to the degree of Master of Arts, which was accordingly done in Convocation on October the 17th.



The account which Wood gives of Sir Thomas Fairfax's reconnoitering these lines, previous to the attack which led to the surrender of Oxford in 1646, affords an idea of the manner in which they were defended.

“ May 3d. The General, with the Officers of the army, took a survey of Oxford by perspectives, which they found to have received many material alterations and additions of advantage since their last being before it. And though it was always accounted justly a place of considerable strength, yet now it was made incomparably more strong than ever, it being the King's head quarter and garrison, and his chief place of residence and retreat. The situation in reference to the ground it stood on rendered it very apt for defence, being placed between the river Isis on the west, and Cherwell on the east, both meeting on the south side; which rivers, especially the first, spreading themselves into several branches which run under and through some parts of the city, were so ordered by locks and sluices placed upon them, that the city could be surrounded with waters (except the north part) when the defendants pleased, and thereby make the place absolutely unapproachable. As for the said north part, it was indifferently high in relation to the other ground, having so many strong bulwarks so regularly flanking one another thereon, that nothing could be more exactly done. Round about, the line, both upon the bulwarks and the curtin, was strongly set with storm poles. Upon the outside of the ditch or trench round the said line, it was strongly pallisadoed, and without that again were digged several pits in the ground, that a single footman could not without difficulty approach the brink of the trench. Within the city there were five thousand foot, most of them of the King's old infantry, which had served him from the beginning of the wars, and withal they were well stored with a plentiful magazine of victuals, ammunition, and provisions of war. In a word, whatever art or industry could do to make a place impregnable, was very liberally bestowed here.”









*Remains of Rewley Abbey.*



(a a) This seems to have been the Chapter-House. It now serves for a Brew-House. (b b b b) The Arms of the Earls of Cornwall, upon the inner Gate, as we go into Rewley-House. (c) Upon this Chimney we have these Notes

A.D. 157...  
F. W. K. W.

I. W. R. W. 1574.  
L. C. 1711.

Published as the Act directs Aug<sup>t</sup> 1. 1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.



## REWLEY ABBEY.

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IN \* Leonard Hutten's Antiquities of Oxford, (published by Hearne at the end of the Textus Roffensis,) an account is given of two Houses of the Cistercian Monks in Oxford, viz. Rewley, and Barnard College, with the accompanying plate of the former, and the following particulars.

“ The Abby of North Osney, otherwise called Rewley. In the yeare of our Lord 1281. † Edmund, Earle of Cornwall, founded a Monastrey of the ‡ Cistercian Order in Oxford, and brought from Thame Monkes of that Fraternitie, whom hee there placed, and att his first donation gave unto them the Manner of § Erdington, causing Robert Barnehill, then Bishopp of Bath and Wells, and the King's Chancellor, to dedicate the place of this Abbey, which hee did the third Ides of December, in the forenamed yeare, and the same daie laid the foundation, and called the Church by the name of North Osney.”

“ This place afterwards (I know not upon || what occasion) was better knowne by the name of Rewley then North Osney, though well enough by both. The number of the Monkes alsoe, I can better deliver by unwritten tradition, then by any written verity that I have seene, that is to saie, by 21 elme trees standing in two rankes on each side of the way from the outward gate to the dwelling house, \*\* and of one tree planted att the upper end, which, they saie, representeth the Abbatt and his Covent, capitularly assembled. This house alsoe susteyned the common calamitie of Henery the Eight his displeasure, and is now a percell of the possession of Ch. Ch. but hath noething of the old edifices remaine-

\* He was Student of Ch. Ch. in 1574. installed Canon of that Church 1599, and died in 1632, aged 75. For an account of him, see the preface to Text. Roff. p. 37. and the Appendix, Num. vii.

† “ Edward MS.” ‡ “ Cesterian MS.” § “ Now called Yarnton.”

|| “ Which however may be learned from Leland's Itin. vol. ii. p. 71.”

\*\* “ This was, and is the tradition of the people: but the truth is, there were but 12 Cannons, and their <sup>a</sup> Abbotts. In p. 71. of the 2d vol. of Leland's Itin. it is

<sup>a</sup> “ Sic, (probably a mistake for *their Abbott.*)”



ing, save onely a convenient dwelling, with a small portion of ground wherein it standeth."

In the passage in the second volume of Leland's Itin. alluded to in the note above, the word *Rewley* is derived from *Roy-lieu*, or *Regalis locus*, from having been founded by Richard, second son of King John, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, whose son Edmund Earl of Cornwall changed the foundation \* from Secular Priests to an Abbot and fifteen Monks, as above stated. The coats of arms, which were placed originally in the massive moulding over the ancient entrance, are the arms of the Earls of Cornwall on one side, and the Imperial Eagle (for the King of the Romans) on the other. They have been removed, and secured in the coping of the garden-wall, where they may still be seen. The carving is in the very best preservation.

In 1705 a stone † was dug up in the east part of the garden, which Hearne purchased and deposited in the Schola Medicinæ. He conjectures it to have been the foundation stone of a Chapel built here by Ela, (surnamed de Longue Espée,) Countess of Warwick, traces of which were found at the same time as the stone; and supposes the Chapel to have been erected much about the same time that the Abbey itself was.

The only other remains mentioned by Hearne are the images of some of the Apostles, (as St. Andrew, St. Thomas, &c.) in a closet on the south side of the house, the arms painted in a window going up stairs, and coins of Henry the Eighth and others sometimes dug up here; but he describes none of these.

The view of the chamber containing the curious chimney-piece, &c. which forms the upper subject on the annexed plate, is taken from a sketch in the possession of Mr. Alderman Fletcher. This remain has never been before engraved nor noticed, although it was standing within the recollection of several persons now living in Oxford: it was taken down when these buildings were converted to the purposes of a malt-house.

noted, that here were an Abbat and fifteen Monkes. As for the elme trees here mentioned, there are severall old men now living in Oxford that remember them standing." \* The foundation was secular at first: see Dugdale's Mon. tom. i. p. 934.

† A representation of it is introduced in the letter press description of Pl. 117.









*View*  
*University College*



*of*  
*taken about 1600.*



Engraved by J. Skelton

*East View of East Gate.*

Published at the Art directs, Jan'y 1823, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.



## OSNEY ABBEY.

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IN the Ashmolean Museum, an old rental book is preserved, containing the upper subject in the preceding print, which is a general view of Osney Abbey, comprised in the ornamented letter O, the first word of the page being Osney. The book bears the dates 1453 to 1479, which is upwards of two hundred years after the Abbey was built. It is highly interesting, although so small, as it affords some idea of the sumptuous building, as it was called in those days; and the spire upon the central tower was, probably, the appropriate termination of that represented in Pl. 115.

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

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THE buildings of University College, the view of which here given was taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were erected by numerous contributions, as Wood informs us, about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VI. It was built of freestone, and low, according to the manner of those times; but about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. the public gate was adorned with a tower.

At length the forefront, and most part of the west side of the quadrangle, which were the most ancient parts of the College, fell into decay; and the pavement of the High-street having been raised by frequent reparations, became higher than that of the College, as may be seen by the engraving, where some of the windows come nearly to the ground, and others are half sunk



beneath it, so that persons entering the College had several steps to descend.

Under all these circumstances, it was in part pulled down; and, upon the receipt of the monies of Mr. Charles Greenwood, the Society began the west side, now standing, 14 April 1634, some distance more to the west of the old buildings. About two years afterwards, the front next the street was taken down, and that which is now standing was erected, chiefly by Sir Simon Bennet's money, in the year 1638. The east side, which contained the old refectory, and some chambers adjoining, were removed in 1669, and the rest five years after; the present east side was built 1675.

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## EAST GATE,

FORMERLY IN THE HIGH STREET.

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THIS view of East Gate, as seen from the east, is engraved from a sketch of the late Mr. Malchair's. In Pl. 123 a west view of the same Gate is given, together with some account of it, to which we refer our readers.









Engraved by J. Shelton.

from the original by Holiar.

Ruins of



Csney Abbey.

Published as the Act directs. Decr. 1817. by J. Shelton S<sup>t</sup>. Aldate, Oxford.



## RUINS OF OSNEY ABBEY.

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THE original engraving, from which the preceding print is taken, was executed by Hollar, at Mr. Aubrey's expence, and published in some copies of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. The tower, here represented, stood at the west end of the church. The ruins will be found to accord with a general View of the exterior of these magnificent buildings prior to the suppression in King Henry the Eighth's reign, which is fortunately preserved in an old rental book belonging to Osney, bearing date 1453 to 1479; and which will be engraved for this work. We will not venture here to speculate concerning the original state of the buildings, for not a stone remains by which we can trace any thing satisfactory; but refer our readers to the subjoined note\*, containing some interesting particulars selected from the MSS. of Anthony Wood. The

\* Osney priory, dedicated to St. Mary, was a receptacle of Canon Regulars of St. Augustine, and founded in 1129, by Robert D'Oyly, constable to King Henry the First. The buildings then were very indifferent and ordinary; but afterwards it became an Abbey, and was rebuilt about the year 1247, in which year, the Pope's legate proclaimed forty days' indulgence and forgiveness of sins to all that would confer something toward the sumptuous building, as is there expressed, then going forward at Osney; whereupon many charitable people did strive who should outgo each other in gifts; by which, raising a considerable sum of money, they did, both to the credit of this place, and ornament of the city, erect several lodgings, chapels, and two bulky and high towers. Within the great gate, which was on the north side of the Abbey, was a spacious court, or quadrangle, for the most part of free-stone, and situated at the west end of the Church, from the gate on the left hand; and so all under the said end of the Church was a spacious cloister, decked and beautified with a boarded roof, having the arms of benefactors thereon; as also several rebuses and allusions referring to those persons, especially the abbots, who contributed toward the building; the chief of whom was John Leech, who built three parts of the cloister that led from the Refectory, which was on the south side of the quadrangle, to be joined to the cloister at the west end of the Church; and so thereby made it come half or more round the court. Going through the cloister, the passenger was conducted to the Refectory, or Common Hall, which was of a large and curious structure; it was rebuilt about the year 1247,



arms engraved, under the view of the ruins, are from a pen and ink drawing by Wood; by which we observe, that the crosier was introduced after Osney became an episcopal see.

before mentioned, partly with the money granted for that purpose, and partly by Abbot Leech. It was the common place of resort, and where all met, at the sound of the bell, to take their diet. Their meat was served from the kitchen adjoining the Refectory on the west side, both ample and convenient for the purpose, where, for their accommodation, they had a cistern supplied by a pipe that came from the lavatory or conduit that stood in the middle of the court. Behind the Refectory, on the south side, was the Nosocomium, or Infirmary; or, as the ancient word is, Firmory; which was a place allotted purposely for sick Monks when they were removed from their chambers, and where they had all things convenient, according to their condition. Adjoining to it was a little Chapel, or Oratory, where there were prayers said to them by one of the officers of the church every day. This Chapel, with the Infirmary itself, was built the same year, before mentioned, by Abbot Leech, who erected the most part of it, except the two western spaces. The next place observable is the Dormitory, commonly, for brevity, called the Dortor. It was a long room, divided in several partitions; in every one of which was a bed. In this Dortor, all the Canons and Monks, except those that were aged, infirm, or employed with offices belonging to the Abbey, slept. Every one had his bed to himself, and that also open at the feet towards the common passage, that the Prefect, as he went by, might see that each was in his place. After every one of them was reposed, there was a candle set up to burn for the most part of the night; or at least to serve till the time of performing their nocturns, or prayers appointed for certain hours in the night season. The candle being lighted, the keys of the Dortor were carried to the Prefect, or Vicar, by the servitor; and by him again, at the appointed time in the morning, opened. Then each Monk received his summons to rise; had half an hour, or thereabouts, allowed them, both in making up themselves and their beds. At the west end of the Church was situated the Campanile, or Tower, which enduring the brunt, stood firm and whole within these seventeen years\*: it contained a large and melodious ring of bells, thought to be the best in England. At the first foundation there were but three bells, beside the Saint and Litany bells; but by Abbot Leech they were increased to the number of seven. The bells were christened, and called by the names of Hauteclere, Doucement, Austyn, Marie, Gabriel, and John. All which, for the most part, towards the suppression, being before broken and recast, had gotten new names; which, by tradition, we have thus; Mary and Jesus, Meribus and Lueas, New Bell and Thomas, Conger and Godeston; which Thomas, now commonly called Great Tom of Christ Church, had this inscription not long since remaining upon it, "In Thomæ laude resonò Bim Bom sine fraude;" and was accounted six feet in diameter, which is eighteen feet in compass. This Church is said to have been used in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

\* The manuscript bears date Nov. 26, 1661.









*Engraved by J. Skelton, from a sketch, taken in 1808 by Hugh A. Neil, now in the possession of the Rev. J. J. Ancey.*

*Remains of*



*Beaumont.*

*Published as the act directs, June 1 1810 by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.*



## REMAINS OF BEAUMONT.

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AN interesting portion of the remains, represented in this engraving, is yet existing, and invites the antiquary to the spot on which stood the palace called Beaumont. It is situated in an ancient wall, of some extent, which partly encloses a meadow; from which meadow, however, little has been traced worthy of notice, excepting the wall itself; but in an adjoining garden, exactly fronting the left wing of Worcester College, and now in the possession of one of the servants belonging to that College, will be found some fragments which form a part of the preceding subject.

The whole of the arch, &c., engraved in front of the print, is now destroyed; and it is to be regretted that those parts which are yet standing are considerably defaced and hidden, and that these ornamented walls of a palace are now converted to the purposes of a sty. We must refer the reader to Peshall's edition of Wood's *Antiquities of the City of Oxford*, for an account of this place while it was a royal residence, and also after it fell into the possession of the Carmelite Friars; the seal of which Society is engraved beneath the ruins, from a plate in the Bodleian Library, under which is the following inscription. "Hoc Sigillum Antiquum asservatur penes Ricard. Rawlinson, A. M. et R. S. S."













Engraved by J. Skelton from a Sketch by Hugh O'Neil in the possession of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare.

*North View of the Remains of Rewley Abbey.*

Published as the Act directs March 2 1818. by J. Skelton, St. Andrews, Oxford.



## REMAINS OF REWLEY ABBEY.



SIGILLUM ABBATIS ET MONACHORUM MONAST. B. MARIAE VIRG. DE REWLEY PROPE OXON. ORD. CISTERC. FUNDAT: CIRCA 1281. INTER CHARTAS SOCIETATIS DE LEATHERSELLERS LOND: DAT: 21. SEPTEMB. A. D. 1431. AN. 10. HEN. VI.\*

THE ancient monasteries in Oxford have undergone so complete, though gradual, a demolition from the period of their suppression, that the site of many can only be ascertained from records and tradition. St. Frideswide's Priory forms an exception, owing to its incorporation with Christ Church; but Osney and the dwellings of the various orders of friars have nearly disappeared.

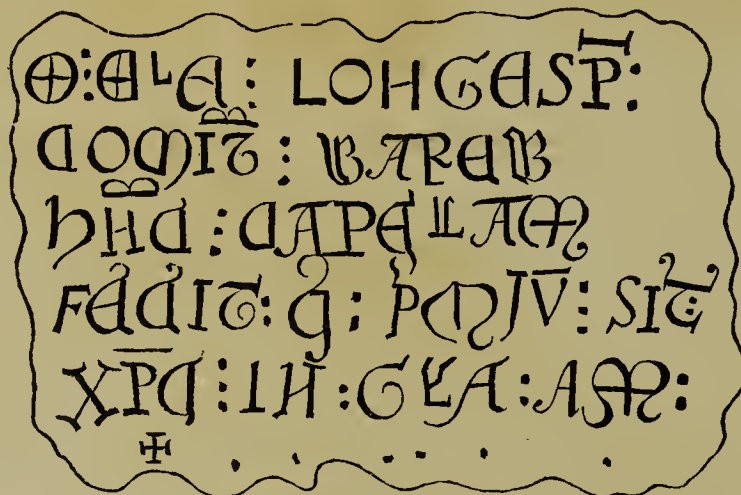
Rewley was a Cistercian Monastery of some importance; yet we have reason to believe that in the tenements which occupy its site, there are no traces of the *principal* buildings. Nearly a hundred years ago, when Hearne surveyed them, a gateway, bear-

\* The above Seal, with the Inscription beneath it, is taken from the engraving in the Bodleian Library, which it is presumed will be considered an interesting addition to this Description of the Remains of Rewley Abbey.



ing the arms of the Founder, and a brewhouse, which *seemed* to have been the Chapter-House, were the most remarkable of the remains; and he takes occasion to regret the demolition of the Chapel, built by Ela, Countess of Warwick; a representation of the curious inscription in stone relating to it is given below.

The present View is taken from the north, where a stream separates the Abbey from the adjoining meadows. It appears\* that in one place, on this side, the water passed through an arch which was built upon; some of the masonry, as represented in the Engraving, being still discernible.



Ex prisca ævi reliquiis Monumentum hoc (in hortis Cœnobii de Loco Regali, vulgo Rewley, anno Dom. MDCCV. erutum) in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservari voluit

THOMAS HEARNE, A. M.

\* See Loggan's Ground-Plan, Pl. 2. and Agas's Map.









Engraved by J. Skelton. Drawn by J. Malchair.

Magdalen Bridge in its old state &c.



## OLD MAGDALEN BRIDGE, &c.

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TO the account of this Bridge given in the description of Plate 71 little can now be added. The foregoing representation affords a more comprehensive view, not only of the Old Bridge, but of the houses which stood near and upon it. At the entrance to the Physic Garden are represented some buildings belonging to it; and on the left of it is a house, which was inhabited by Mr. John Townsend, Mason. The shed and wooden gateway on the Bridge belonged to Mr. Tawney, Carpenter, whose house, with another tenement, belonging to Mrs. Coates, terminated the buildings upon the Bridge; for they did not, as from the preceding view it would appear, continue over the whole south side of it.

When the Bridge, &c. were taken down in 1772, Mr. Wyatt, a Carpenter, erected temporary wooden bridges for foot passengers to pass over these branches of the Cherwell, during the erection of the present Bridge, each passenger paying one halfpenny, as a remuneration to him for this accommodation which he afforded to the public.

The tower of Magdalen College, which must be admired from every point of view, gains a peculiar elevation, when seen from that part of the river whence the preceding view was taken; its true and perfect proportions are there seen to great advantage.

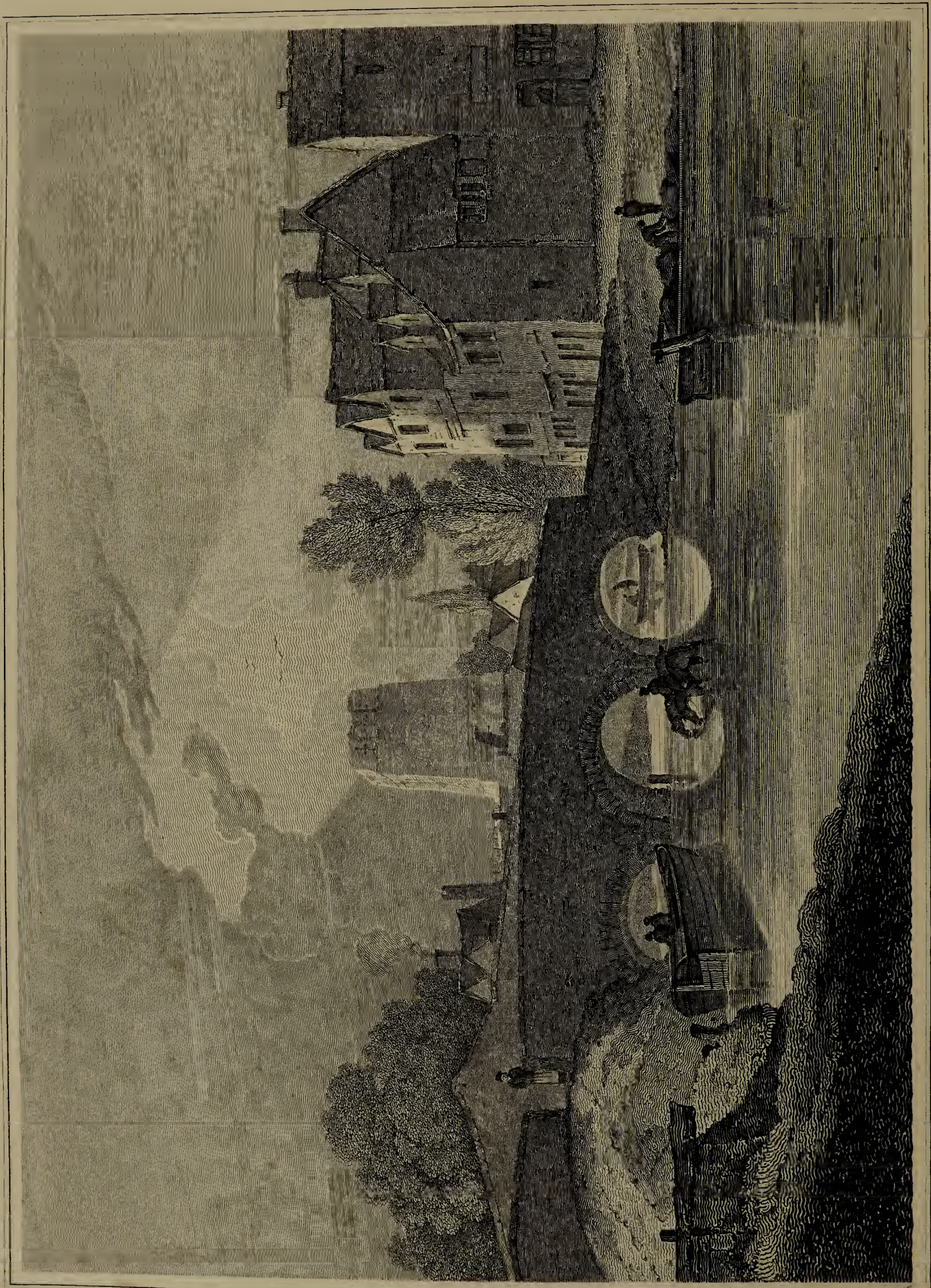












Engraved by Joseph Stetson, after a Sketch by Hugh O. Neil.

White Bridge, &c.

Published at the Old Arcade, Sept. 2. 1817, by J. Stetson, 54, Aldgate, Oxford.



## HITHE BRIDGE.

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HITHE, commonly called High Bridge, leading from Botley Causey and Rewley, by the north wall of the city, to what was anciently North Gate, is of considerable antiquity, and was probably coeval with the establishment of Rewley Abbey.

Its name of Hithe was doubtless received from its vicinity to the wharf or landing-place for goods from Godstow and the upper parts of the river.

Sir John Peshall conjectures the first mention of it to be made in 1257, when, in an inquisition concerning the reparations of the Bridges about Oxford, the Bridge over the Thames near the Castle, over which the King used to pass from the south parts of Oxford to his own palace of Beaumont, was stated to want reparation.

In the 14th of Edward the First, A. D. 1285, we find it mentioned by its own name, as *Brugge de la Hythe*: but whether it was then built of stone or timber is not noticed. Probably it was of the latter material; as, in 1383, having fallen to ruin, we find it was rebuilt of stone, with three arches, by Thomas de Cudlington, Abbot of Oseney.

In the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, the Mayor and Council of Oxford made an order, that for the repair of this Bridge all loads of ware here unloaded should be taxed.

The square Tower in the distance, engraved in the present View, is that of Oxford Castle, the history of which will be found detailed in this Work.













J. B. Malchair del.

J. Skelton sculp.

*The Ancient North Entrance into Oxford.*

taken down 1771.

Published as the Act directs Nov. 1. 1816 by J. Skelton S<sup>r</sup> Aldates Oxford.



## ANCIENT NORTH ENTRANCE INTO OXFORD.

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TO the antiquary this north view of Bocardo will be found interesting, though taken when only the shadow remained of this once noted gateway. The general accounts of this building create much uncertainty: still there can be no doubt of its primitive strength; and we presume the "bulky tower," as represented in this view, was one of the two which formerly stood on the sides of this gate; and also that the window over the gate was the place to which the prisoners were brought to witness the exit of their fellow prisoners, the martyrs, Archbishop Cranmer, and the Bishops Latimer and Ridley, previous to their cruel sufferings by fire before Balliol College; the Archbishop, March 21, 1556; the two latter, October 16, 1555. This building falling into decay became, within the memory of many of the present inhabitants of Oxford, a considerable annoyance to passers by, who had not only to encounter the danger of the extremely narrow gateway, but at the same time were saluted with a filthy hat, let down and elevated by the prisoners from the windows over the gate, with the well known cry of "Pray remember the Bocardo birds." It was sold by the city, the proprietors of it, to the commissioners of the paving act in 1771 for 306l. and was taken down in the same year, when many detached pieces of the beams and wood had old Saxon and other characters inscribed on them.

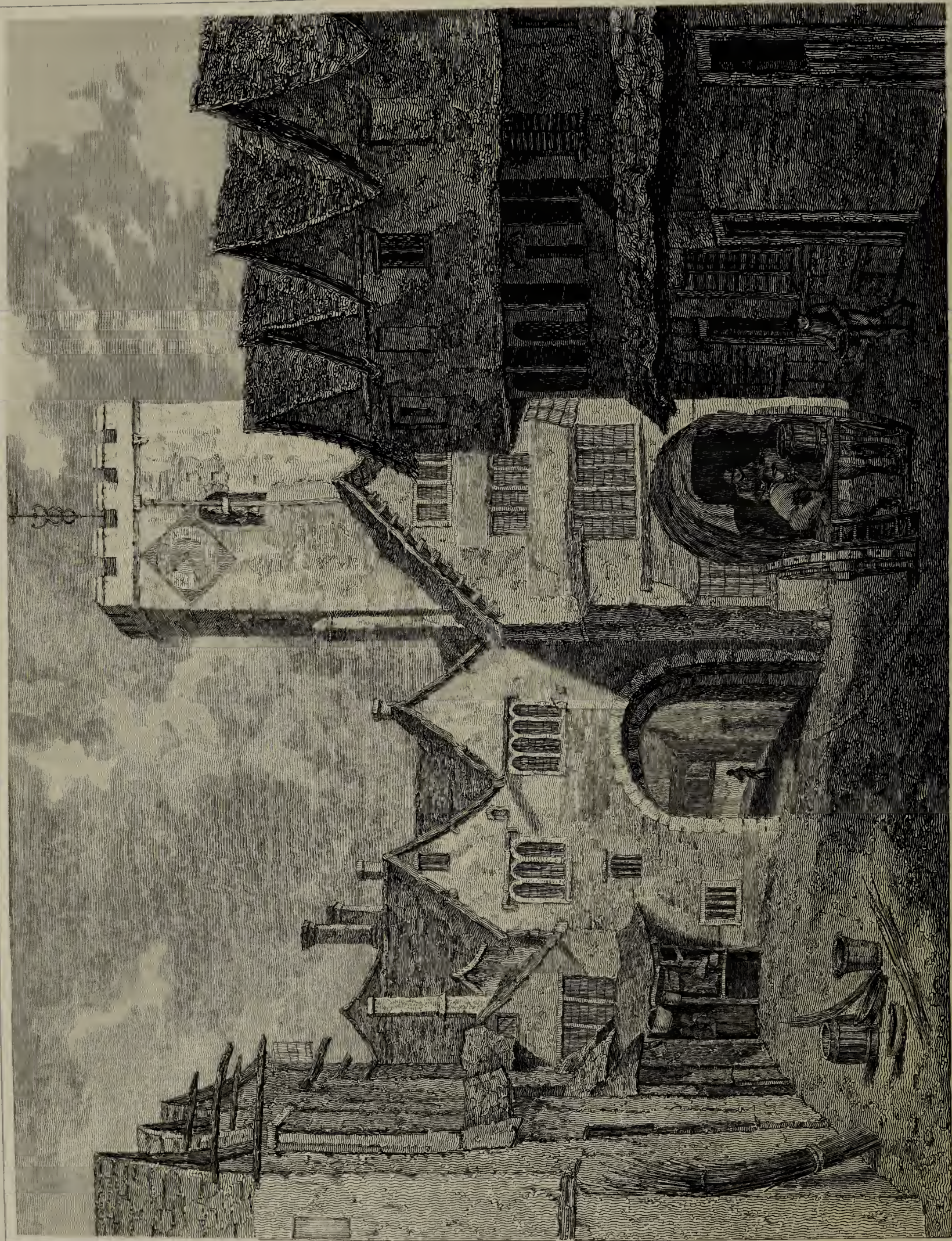












Engraved by J. Skeelton, drawn by J.B. Mulcahir.

*South view of Bocardo or North Gate.*



## SOUTH VIEW OF BOCARDO.

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AN account of this building will be found in Peshall's edition of Wood's Hist. of the City of Oxford, p. 197. Mr. Chalmers has noticed the public spirit of a worthy citizen of Oxford in preserving a very interesting memorial of those illustrious confessors, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer\*; and in the same page he mentions that "some years ago, the stone on which the fatal stake was placed used to be shewn to strangers." A stone yet remaining, and probably the one to which Mr. Chalmers alludes, is even now shewn, as bearing some connection with the interesting particulars before mentioned. But the late much lamented Dr. Parsons, Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Balliol College, who was anxious to come at the truth of this matter, had the stone removed, which it was ascertained was laid there to mark the situation of one of the sink-pools belonging to Balliol College; nor could the Bishop ascertain the precise place; though it was undoubtedly in front of the College, and most probably near the ditch where the present houses stand.

\* Chalmers's Hist. of the Colleges and Halls, &c. vol. i. p. 58. "Some years ago, when the Bocardo, or prison in which they were confined previously to their martyrdom, was pulled down, (1771,) Mr. Alderman Fletcher (who has been thrice Mayor of Oxford) caused the door of their cell to be removed, and fixed up in the common room of the city jail, with a suitable inscription, and the portraits of the martyrs very ingeniously burnt in wood by a young man of the city."













Engraved by J. Skelton from a Drawing in the Bodleian Library.

*South Front of Friar Bacon's Study.*

Published as the Act directs Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 1819 by J. Skelton S<sup>r</sup> Aldates, Oxford.



## FRIAR BACON'S STUDY.

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THE Reader will find an account of this building in the description of plate 80.

The drawing from which the preceding engraving is taken, is in the late Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian Library; it is, perhaps, the only satisfactory representation of this interesting tower, and which has not been before engraved. On the back of the drawing, the following is written :

“ The St. James's Chronicle, or British Evening Post, from Thursday, April 8. to Saturday, April 10, 1779. [N<sup>o</sup>. 2820. p. 4. col. 1.] Poet's Corner, 3d art. of the poetry.

“ Lines occasioned by the intended demolition of Friar Bacon's Study,  
Oxford.

“ Roger! if with thy magic glasses,  
Kenning, thou see'st below what passes,  
As when on earth thou did'st descry  
With them the wonders of the sky,  
Look down on your devoted walls,  
Oh! save them, ere thy study falls;  
Or to thy votaries quick impart  
The secret of thy magic art;  
Teach us ere Learning's quite forsaken,  
To honour thee, and—save our Bacon.”

“ Jackson's Oxford Journal, Sat. March 13, 1779. [N<sup>o</sup>. 1350, p. 3. col. 3, 3d Advertisement.]

### “ FRIAR BACON'S STUDY.

“ The materials of this building will be sold by auction to the best bidder, on Monday next, (the 15th of March inst.) at the house of Thomas Stockford, St. Told's, Oxford, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Purchaser to take away the materials and clear the ground within 10 days.”

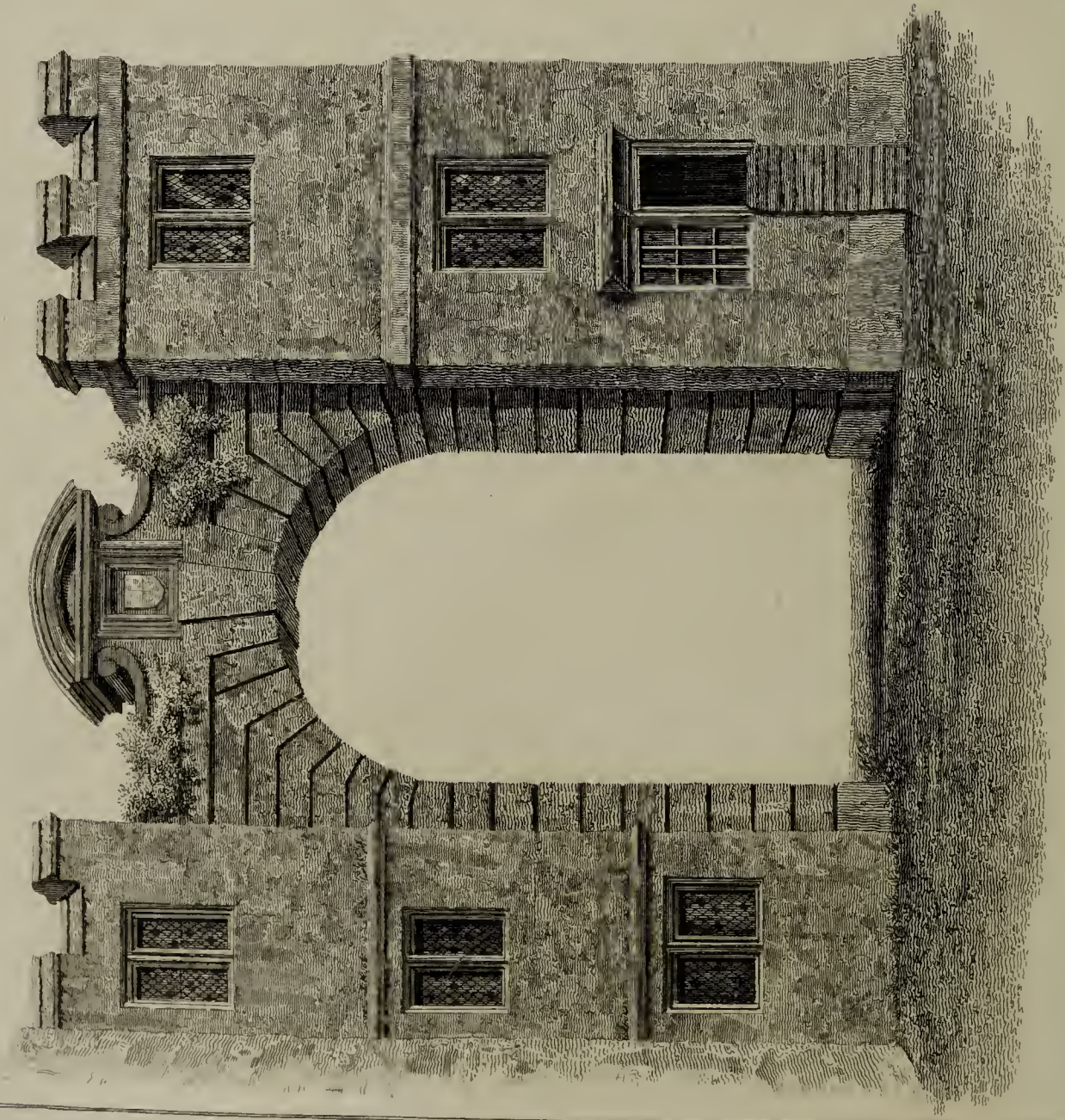






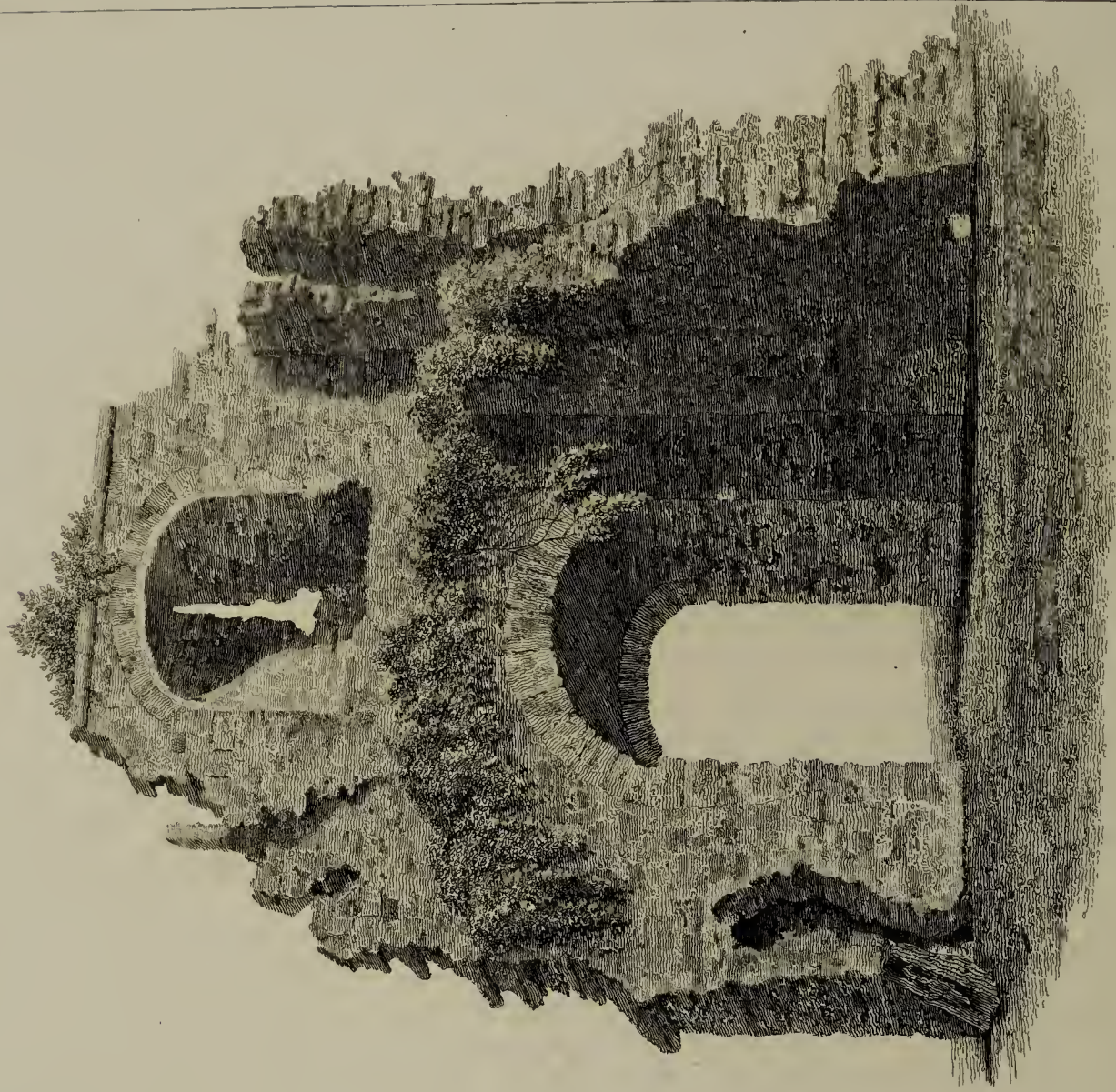






*East Gate.*

*Engraved by J. Skelton.*



*Part of Little Gate.*

*Published as the act directs, Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



## ANCIENT GATES OF OXFORD.

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IN Wood's MSS. Ashm. Mus. we read that "East Gate, which was the chiefest gate, had sometime two round towers on each side (though afterwards lessened) to defend it, as also a pair of gates, thwarted with a chain, in the time of King Edward III. and before; which I understand, from an inquisition, were usually, with other gates, kept shut in the night season; as also a chain crossing the way, leading from this gate to Hollywell, to secure the suburbs, being then in those tumultuous times of the Barons' wars. The towers above mentioned, with smaller ones which existed in other parts of the City wall, though of use in times of war, yet afterwards they became as much, if not more so, to the Mayor and commonalty in times of peace; for they demised them to poor people, who made them their habitations, and to inhabitants living near the wall, who made use of them for private uses; so that though they got no small benefit by them, yet by this means they were much decayed."

The view of it given in the preceding print was taken by B. Green, not long, we presume, before it was removed, about 1771, agreeably to the Act for improving the ways and pavement of Oxford. It stood nearly adjoining the way now called Long Wall; but from the character of the gate here exhibited, it is evident that little or no part of it was the original structure.

"Little Gate, anciently Luttel Gate, otherwise Water Gate, so called from a common ford at Preacher's Bridge nearly adjoining, and used by the inhabitants thereabout to water cattle, though called Little Gate, yet it was passable for a cart, and had another small door adjoining for foot passengers:" the latter door is the one represented in the annexed print, which was standing till about the year 1790.

"Through



“ Through this gate was the way which led from the City to the Black and Grey Friars. Although it was not so large and beautiful as South Gate \*, yet it was built after that mode, (excepting the fortresses,) and had a large chamber over it, and two below, adjoining to it; which upper chamber was in the time of King Edward II, and long before, inhabited by Scholars, as Wood saw from several of the Chamberlains’ accounts of this City. The reader may conclude that the University was well filled with Scholars at that time, when such a chamber, and that on a common road and place of continual disturbance, was inhabited by them, and they under a particular Governor.”

\* “ South Gate stood near the south-west corner of Christ Church, on the descent of Fish street, known formerly by the name of Tower Hill, and Grandpont. When in its prime, it was an ornament to that end of the town, well guarded on each side with a large fortification, and adorned with battlements on the top: the arms of England and France, quartered, were engraven on a stone, having England in the upper, and France in the nether part, which was contrary to all that I had before seen.” See Wood’s MSS. Ash. Mus.









Engraved by J. Stedon. from an original Drawing by Archdeacon Gooch in the possession of the Dean & Chapter of Christ Church.

*Ancient Library of Christ Church.*



## THE OLD LIBRARY OF CHRIST CHURCH.

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“THIS,” says Antony Wood, “was sometime (as it seems) an ancient Chapel belonging to St. Frideswyde’s Priory, dedicated formerly to St. Lucia; though some there be that rather take it to have been a place of refectory, belonging to the Canons of the said monastery.” It was probably converted to the purposes of a Library soon after the completion of the College. It existed, at least, as such in the year 1614, between which and 1621 Wood states its contents to have been much increased by the benefactions of Otho Nicholson and others\*. In the year 1767, or soon after, the books having been transferred to the new Library in Peckwater, this apartment was in use as a lecture room†. The appearance of the interior was then that of a very well proportioned and handsome Gothic room, with a stone pulpit on the south side, having three lancet windows at the back, traces of which still remain on the outside at the second buttress from the eastern end.

\* The benefactions of O. Nicholson were, according to Wood, thus commemorated in an inscription affixed to the south wall.

“Hospes quisquis es, circumfer oculos. Perantiqui et prænobilis hujus Domicilii corpus intermortuum, foris, intus refinxit; unis impensis suis et novâ donavit animâ totius, quam vides, exquisitæ pulchritudinis, Otho Nicholsonus, Armiger, Armarii que istius literarii memorabilis instaurator.

A Deo LibrorVM opVLentIa,”

† It appears from Ayliffe, that previous to this time the present Common Room was used for the delivery of public lectures, having been rendered fit for that purpose by the liberality of the celebrated Busby.



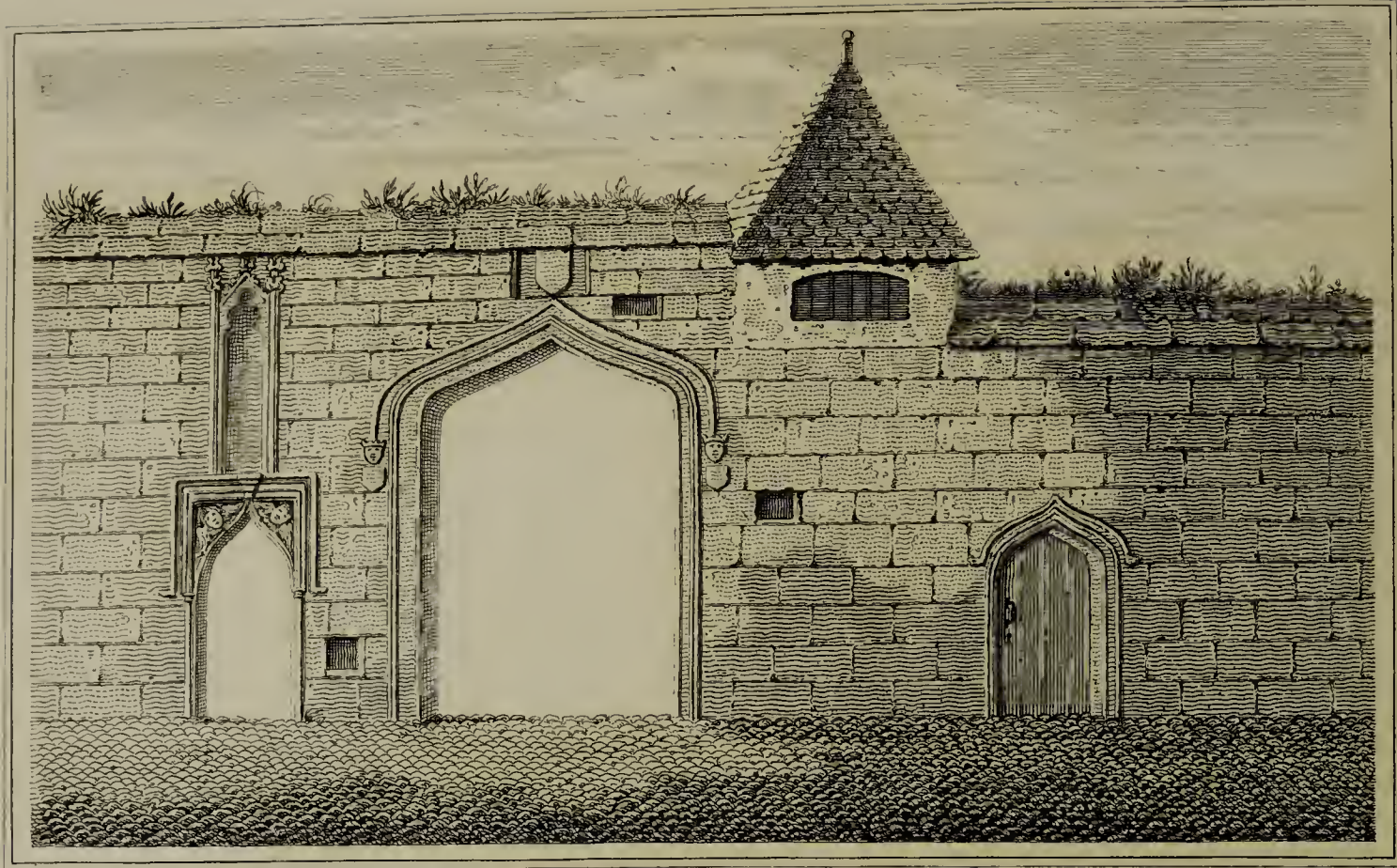
The floor at the east end was raised a little above the level of the rest; the entrance was by a door within a portico under a large window at the western end.

From its relative situation to the other remains of the conventual buildings, it appears most probably to have been a Refectory. The pulpit might be used for the reading those portions of Scripture, of Homilies, or of Legends, which were selected for the instruction of the Monks when assembled at their meals. The elevation of the floor at the upper end (it is almost needless to add) is to be found in most ancient halls of any magnitude. The date of its erection cannot be ascertained; but it is supposed not to be anterior to the time of Henry the Third. For some time it was used as a lecture room in its old state, but ceased to be so in the year 1775; when nine sets of rooms were formed on three floors, leaving the ground floor only as a lecture room, to which purpose it is still appropriated. The chimnies, represented in the plate, do not belong to the ancient building, but were added when the room was converted into a lecture room.

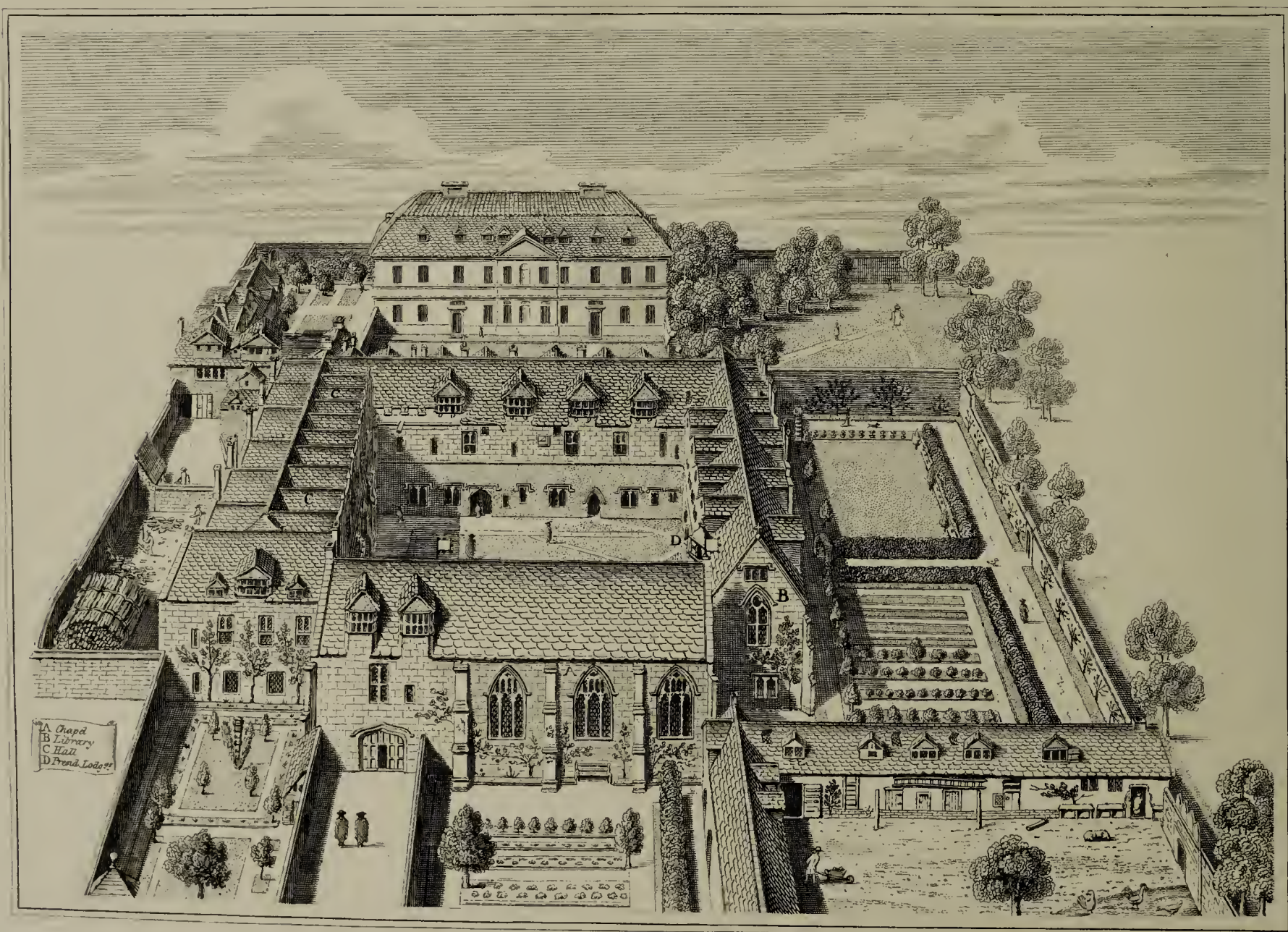








*Ancient South entrance to Trinity College.*



*J. Skelton sculp<sup>t</sup> from Loggan's Work.*

*Trinity College anterior to the present Chapel.*



## TRINITY COLLEGE

### ANTERIOR TO THE PRESENT CHAPEL.

---

TRINITY College, in the northern suburbs of Oxford, in a moderately retired and pleasant situation, well adapted for study, was formerly called Durham College, being originally built by a Bishop or Prior of Durham; but whether Richard de Bury, called Φιλόσοφος, who founded here the first library in Oxford, or Richard de Hoton, Prior of Durham in 1289, is somewhat uncertain. It is evident that the endowment of it at least may be referred to the time of Thomas de Hatfield, on the authority of Camden, Godwin, and Wharton; though it had been inhabited by the monks of Durham many years before. On the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. this house, being considered as a cell to the Priory of Durham, was involved in the same fate. After a lapse of about fourteen years, the site of the ancient College, together with the adjoining grove, was purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight; who in the year 1555, having obtained a royal charter from Philip and Mary, erected here a new foundation, which he splendidly denominated “The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the University of Oxford,” consisting of a President, instead of a Warden or Prior as heretofore, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. After an inglorious obscurity of fifty years, it obtained some celebrity under the auspices of Dr. Kettel; and, though it suffered considerably in its revenues during the civil wars in England, it found a munificent benefactor afterward in Dr. Bathurst, in whose time the present chapel and the greater part of the inner quadrangle were built, being the first



specimens of modern Architecture in Oxford. The view in the preceding plate was taken about 1670, when the north side only of the garden court was finished.

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ANCIENT SOUTH ENTRANCE TO  
TRINITY COLLEGE.

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THIS engraving is from an original sketch deposited in the College Library; and on the back of the subject we find the following manuscript lines.

“ May 7, (1763.)

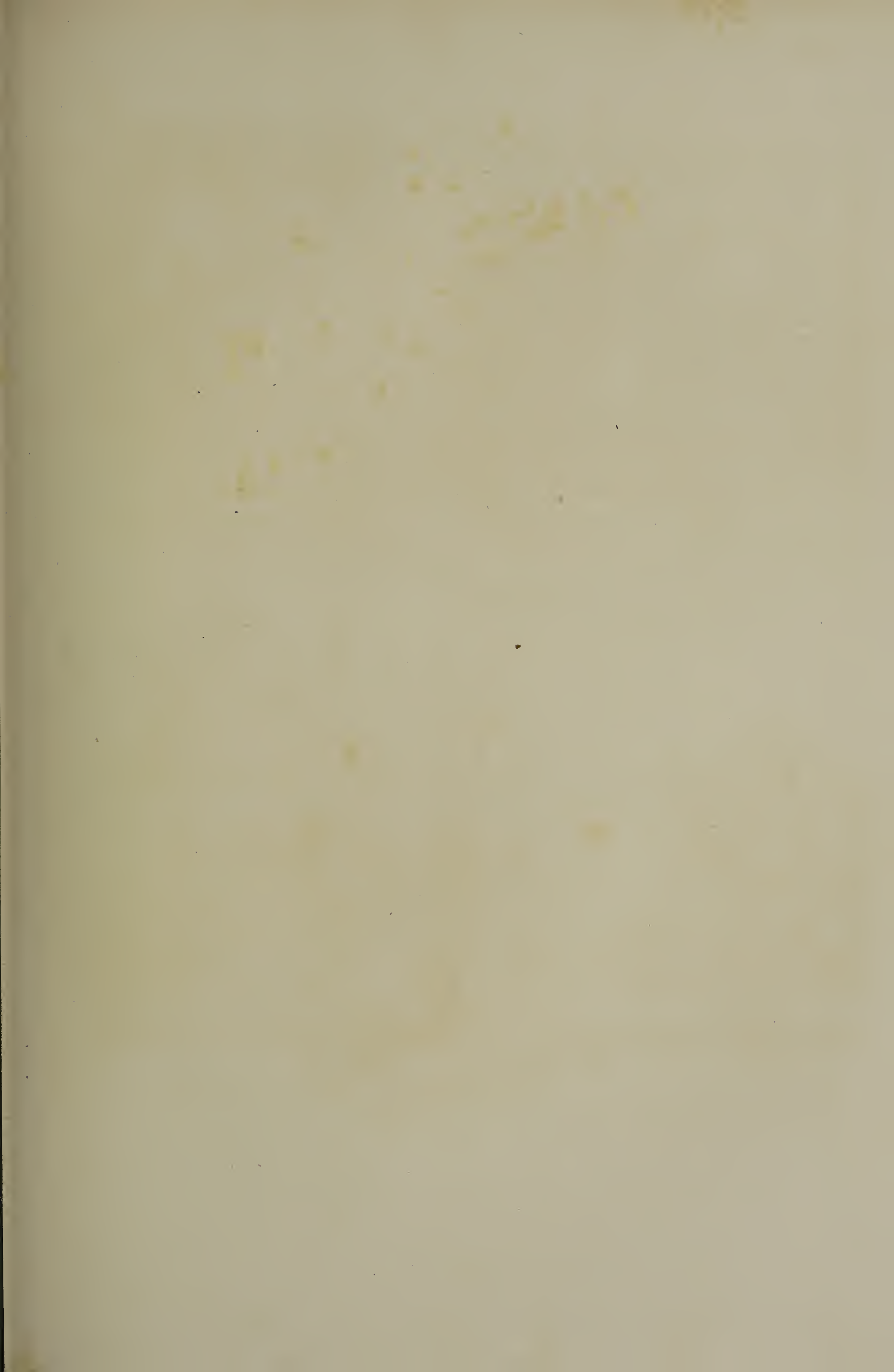
“ The view is from the street, or south. The pyramidal turret was a sort of summer-house, at the end of the then President's garden. It had no glass windows, only wooden shutters, to open upon occasion, to look into the street. I believe it was built in Dr. Bathurst's reign, after Loggan's cuts were published. F. WISE.”

“ Diruta est hæc Porta A. D. 1733.

Nondum dirutam delineari curavit F. Wise olim. Soc.

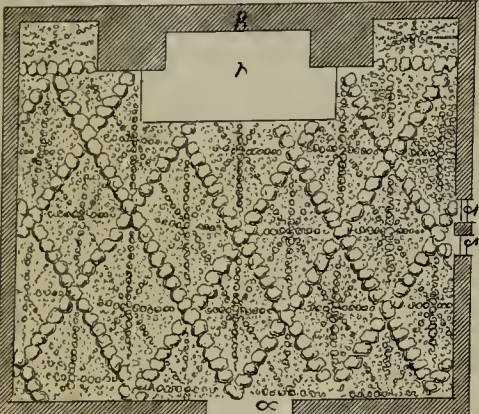
Dedit Camerae Bursariorum T. Warton A. D. 1772.”







The Plan of the Hall, with  
the Tessellated Floor.



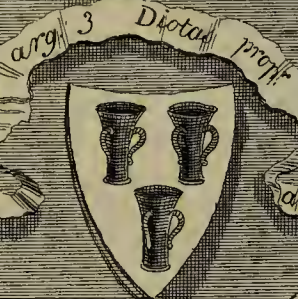
A. the Door B. a great Slab or Fire Stone  
By Chimney 2 foot high & Windows Each 1 foot wide



Propylaeum or hole in y<sup>e</sup> Wall  
the Entrance to Antiquity Hall.



Typographice. to be depicted on y<sup>e</sup>  
inside of y<sup>e</sup> Hall, opposite to y<sup>e</sup> Windows.



The Ancient Arms belonging to this Hall

A Vessel to drink out of certain Liquor by y<sup>e</sup> Antients called

by y<sup>e</sup> Modern Antiquarians called MIDDLE.

ANTIQUITY HALL  
Suburbanū Oxon.



A. The Hall.

B. The Mansion House.

C. The Zytheparium behind y<sup>e</sup> House

D. The Way leading to y<sup>e</sup> Hall.

E. The Manner of Entering

F. One waiting For Company.

G. The Stone Seats at y<sup>e</sup> Door.

H. a Stone Wall for Enclosure.

Joseph Skelton, sculp.

*Fac-simile of the original engraving by G. Vertue.*



## ANTIQUITY HALL.

---

IN the parish of St. Thomas, on the south side of the street leading from Hithe-Bridge to Rewley, is a house (standing back from the street) which heretofore was a public-house, known by the name of the Hole in the Wall, or by its sign, Whittington and his Cat. The former name it acquired from the narrow doorway in the wall, which still serves as the entrance. The name, Antiquity Hall, was either given to it on account of its real antiquity\*, (of which its very appearance bears testimony,) or by those persons who were interested in the old Oxford story of the visit paid to it by certain Antiquaries of their time, and who caused the original satirical Print to be engraved, of which the annexed is a fac-simile. Who those persons were appears from the following note, written by the late Rev. Mr. Price (Bodleian Librarian) on the back of one of these prints.

“ September 25th, 1765.

“ This Print was given me by the Rev. Mr. Wise†, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, now Keeper of the Archives, and Head Librarian of the Radcliffe Library. There were very few printed. It was done by Vertue‡, at his and Bp. Tanner's expence.

“ J. PRICE.”

The story is too well known to require a place here; and those by whom the memory of Hearne is held in deserved respect will be satisfied with our referring to the “ Companion to the Guide,” page 23, where the whole adventure is related with much wit, though, perhaps, with not more accuracy than usually characterized the researches of the facetious author.

In the centre of the upper part of the Print is a separate view of the wall and doorway, which in the lower part are shortened,

\* It is distinctly given in Loggan's Bird's-eye View of Oxford, 1675, precisely in its present form and situation.

† The person here alluded to is Francis Wise, who died in 1767. For an account of him, see Life of Hearne. Oxford, 1772. p. 26.

‡ Vertue did not put his name to it, but Lord Orford places it among the works of that artist, in class 18. See Walpole's Cat. of Engravers. Vertue died in 1756.



that the view of the interior may not be obstructed. On the left of this is represented the pavement on which Hearne and his companion were sitting, and which being made of "sheep's trotters neatly composed in various compartments," reminded them, it is said, of the Stonesfield tessellated pavement. In the right hand corner a sketch of the Theatre and part of a Portico like that of the Clarendon Printing Office, is introduced. The figure conducted by the two printers is so unlike Hearne, that we are compelled to differ from the account, as well as the woodcut in "The Companion," and to conjecture that Humphrey Wanley is the person meant. In this we are confirmed by the breadth of the shoulders and face, as well as the want of the academical dress. Those who wish to judge of this fact for themselves may compare the portrait\* of Wanley, in the western wing of the Bodleian Library, with an original of this Print preserved there in Gough's Collection, accompanied by this memorandum. "This Print represents Tom Hearne, Humphrey Wanley, and Mr. Whiteside†, (Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum,) and also Tom Hearne's printer at Oxford, waiting for company." We are led to suppose that this building, and others which Hearne frequented, contained some interesting traces of antiquity; for he expresses himself in a letter‡ to T. Rawlins, Esq. dated Edmund Hall, March 18, 1718-19, as having been delighted with various subjects which here presented themselves to his contemplation.

\* Wanley was Librarian to Lord Oxford, and in that capacity catalogued the Harleian MSS. now in the British Museum. His friend Hearne gives an entertaining account of his progress in life and antiquarian pursuits, in the Preface to "Annales Prætoratus de Dunstaple." He died in 1726.

† M. A. of Christ Church, nominated Keeper of the Museum in 1714. When he died in 1729, the place was offered to Hearne, but he declined accepting it.

‡ "Indeed there are none of the books you sent but I pick something of history out of them; and this I do sometimes at Heddington, sometimes at Ifley, sometimes at Blind Pinnocks, sometimes at Antiquity Hall, and sometimes in other places; at all which times I remember Dr. Rychard Mead, yourself, and other friends. This is no small comfort of my life, after the ill treatment I have met with from an ungrateful, wicked people. I wish you could be sometimes with me. We should have good, useful diversion in going and rambling about together, and in descanting upon the several remarks we should make. For the truth is, I find something almost every time at the places I go to that I had not remarked before; and to be sure you would do the same." *Oxoniana*, vol. iii. p. 106.









Engraved by Joseph Shelton, after a drawing by J. Lubbock.

Broad Street, Oxford, in its old state?

Pub'd as the old streets Sept. 1847, by J. S. Storer, St. Andrew's, Oxford.



## BROAD STREET,

### IN ITS OLD STATE.

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THE present View of Broad Street, in its ancient state, is from a drawing by J. Malchair, taken as near as possible from the very spot on which Ridley and Latimer are stated to have suffered\*.

The foreground to the left exhibits a part of the row of elms, which, till the repaving of Oxford, ornamented the front of Balliol College.

In front are the Printing House, built in 1711; the Theatre, founded by Archbishop Sheldon in 1664, in its original state; and the entrance to the Ashmole Museum, built in 1682. The windows and turret on the roof of the Theatre were taken down soon after 1800.

On the right of the View is the back entrance to Exeter College; and nearer the foreground on the right the old narrow north entrance into the Turl, where was formerly a little postern, called Trill or Turl Gate, so called from one Peter or Edward Thorald or Tuold, who either lived by or built it.

\* Pointer, in his *Oxoniensis Academia*, 8vo. Lond. 1749, says, "On the outside of Balliol College, over against the Master's lodgings, in the path-way between the College and the street, is placed a narrow oblong white stone edge-ways, in memory of the martyrdom of those two Bishops, in Queen Mary's reign, Bishops Ridley and Latimer, being the particular place where these two learned Prelates were burnt alive for opposing the Popish religion."

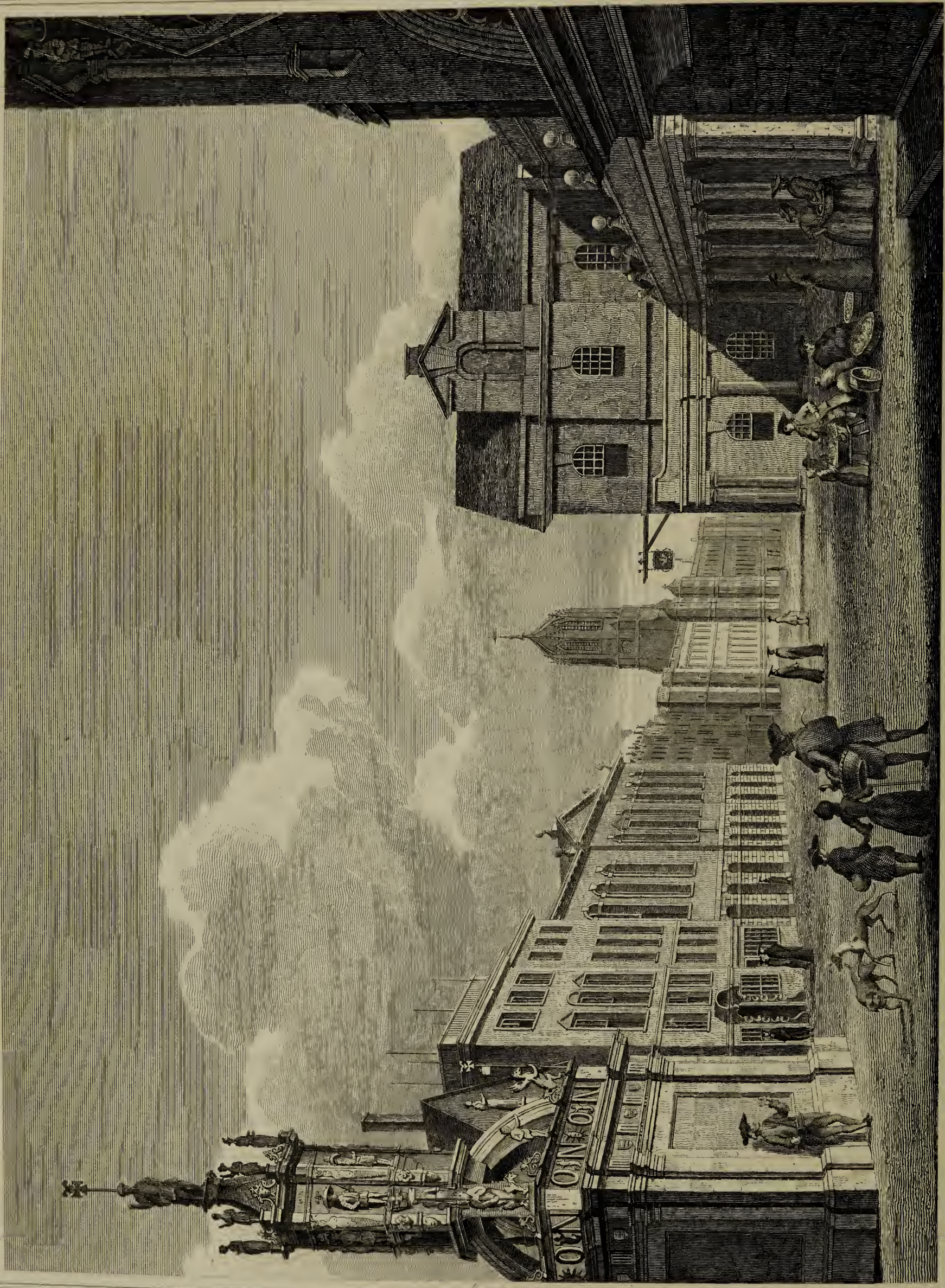












J. Donnell del.

Joseph Nelson sculp.

*View of Carfax Conduit, &c.*



## VIEW OF CARFAX, &c.

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THE annexed View is taken from the end of the Corn Market, between the ancient Conduit and the east end of St. Martin's Church, looking towards Fish Street, in which are the Town Hall and the front of Christ Church.

We here see the Conduit in its original situation, at the meeting of the four ways, (*quatre voies*, whence this spot was called Carfax,) not in the middle, but much nearer to the northern corner of the High Street, thereby allowing a passage for carriages round the other sides\*.

We may judge from this and other engravings, how ornamental an object it appeared from all the points of view, particularly as a termination of the High Street; and with respect to the workmanship, it is still in such excellent preservation, that the bold and spirited carving of its grotesque ornaments has lost but little of the original effect†.

Carfax Conduit was erected in the year 1610, at the expense‡ of Otho Nicholson, M. A. of Christ Church, and presented by him to the University and City; who, under the authority of the Paving Act, passed in the eleventh of the present reign, caused it to be removed, and presented it to the Earl of Harcourt, at whose Seat, Nuneham in Oxfordshire, it may still be viewed by

\* We may observe, that the piazza, called the Butter Market, has been inclosed by railing, and that the wooden canopy to Pennyless Bench, at the east end of the Church, has been taken down.

† For a detailed description and a particular account of the mode of supplying the water from the reservoir at Hincksey, our limits compel us to refer the curious reader to a 'Description,' of eight pages, printed about the year 1770, and to the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1771, which are the most complete accounts we have met with.

‡ About 2500*l.* including the laying the pipes.

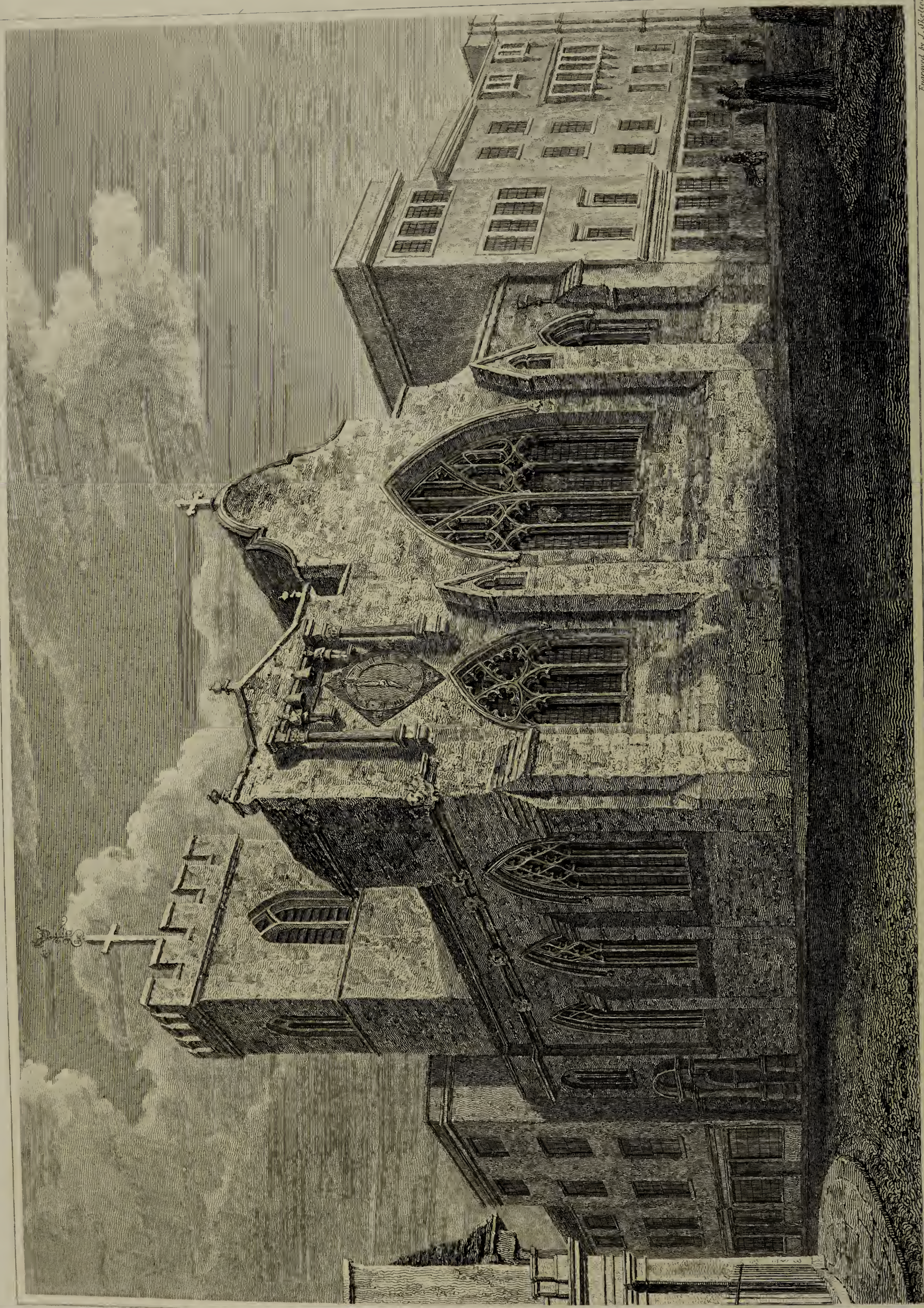


the antiquary and lover of the arts. Few ancient conduits are preserved in England: there is one in the centre of the Great Court at Trinity College, Cambridge; a situation so appropriate, that we are at a loss to conjecture what prevented the liberal Founder of this from placing it in a corresponding part of the College of which he was a member, or why it was not suffered to occupy that situation afterwards, instead of its being removed to so great a distance, especially as the fountain now in the centre of the Quadrangle of Christ Church is supplied by a pipe with the same water.









*Carfax, or St. Martin's Church.*

*Published as the Act directs Decr. 1820. by J. Skelton, St. Aldgate Oxford.*

*Drawn by F. Mackenzie.*

*Engraved by J. Skelton.*



## CARFAX, OR ST. MARTIN'S, CHURCH.

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ACCORDING to Wood, the Tutelar Saint of this Church was Bishop of Tours in France, and died in the year 399.

Before the Norman Conquest it belonged, for some time, to Canute, the Dane, King of England; who afterwards gave it with other revenues to the Monks of Abingdon, at the intercession of Siward, Abbot of that place, about 1032. In their possession it continued till the dissolution of abbeys in the reign of King Henry VIII. whose property it then became, and the patronage continues in the Crown to this day.

The building, the whole of which, excepting the tower, has been recently taken down, was of considerable antiquity, though evidently erected upon the site of a former church. But the leading characters of its primitive style, the windows for example, had undergone such alterations as to afford but little idea of its original appearance. Wood states that the tower was, “formerly, much higher, and of more stately bulk, as was also part of the Church; but, by command of King Edward III. in the 14th year of his reign,” they were lowered; because the scholars complained that the townsmen would, in time of combat with them, retire there, as to their castle, thence annoying them with arrows and stones.

So much has been written of late respecting the architecture of this demolished Church, that it would be superfluous here to say more upon the subject; but as an unfortunate division of opinion, concerning the propriety of taking it down, has led to extravagant descriptions of the beauties of its architecture, as well, on the other hand, as to unjust reflections upon its inelegance and unworthiness of being preserved; and the Church being now no longer in existence, and as future ages will be in consequence unable to judge of its character but from record and representations, it may not be improper to observe here, that this edifice was neither noble nor mean, that its interior was of good proportions, that some of its windows were elegant, and the whole was certainly worthy of preservation, had the state of the building warranted the necessary repairs.

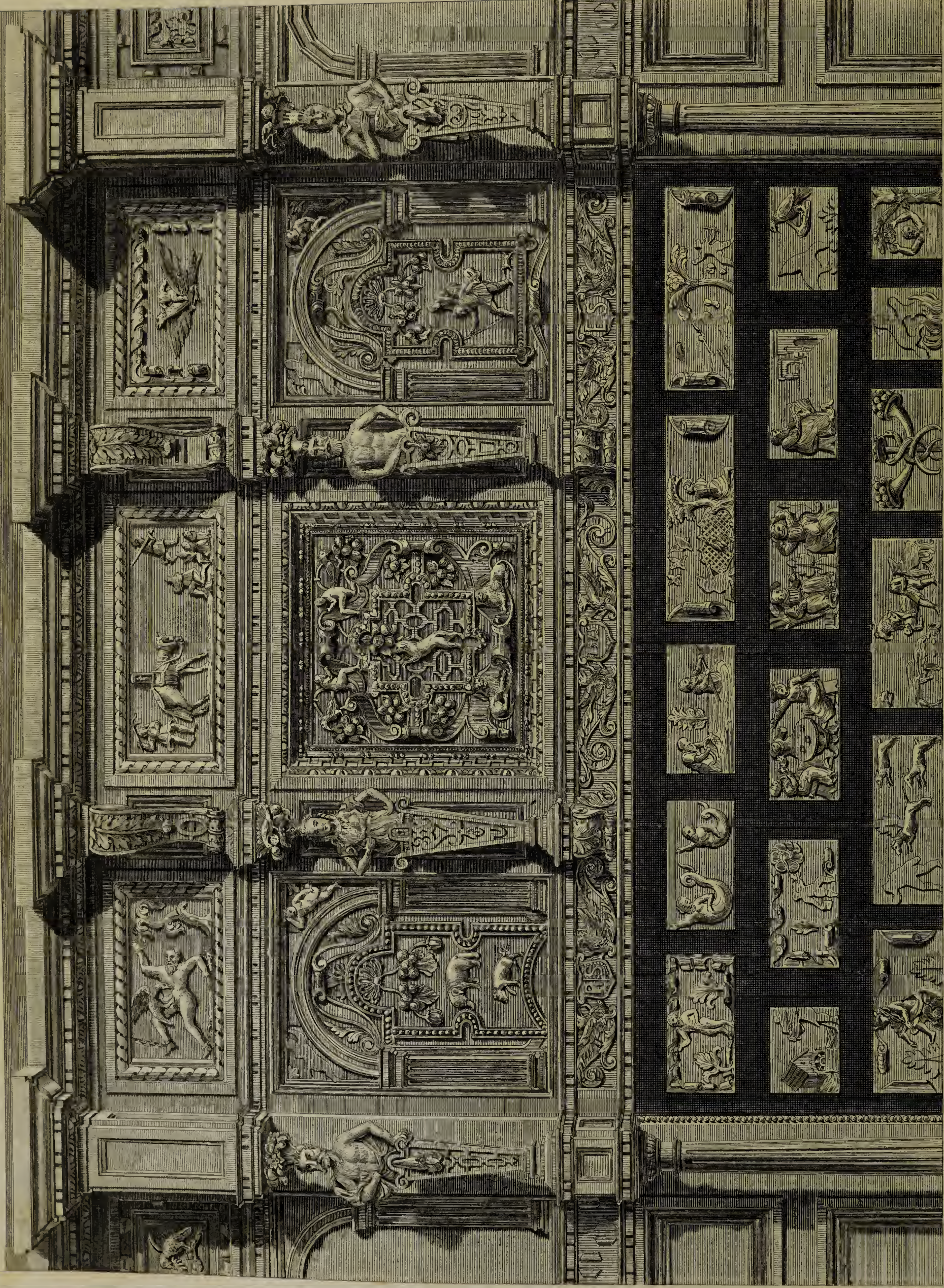












Engraved by J. Stedon.

*Specimen of the Decorations of Rooms in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.*

Published at the Art directors, Jan<sup>y</sup> 22. 1858, by J. Stedon, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

Drawn by F. MacKenzie.



# DECORATIONS OF ROOMS

IN

## THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

---

NO period of our domestic Architecture has been so remarkable for the expense and ingenuity of the style of the internal decorations of the rooms, as that above noticed; and Oxford yet retains admirable specimens of it in the private dwellings of its inhabitants. The style appears to have been adopted chiefly in the old Halls, as the existing specimens are mostly to be found in old houses formerly appropriated to academical purposes; hence, perhaps, the great variety of the subjects; for religious, historical, and fabulous, matter forms alike the materials upon which the fancy of the designer was exercised.

Some of the historical subjects may be regarded not only as amusing, but instructive, as recording events connected with the history of the building in which they are found: for instance, in the house where the annexed subject exists, there is, in an upper chamber, a representation of a figure seated, with a crown upon his head, and persons kneeling before him; this probably alludes to King Alfred, who is said to have founded University College. The house nearly adjoins the east side of this College, to which it belongs, and it was probably inhabited by its students before the present spacious buildings afforded such ample accommodation for them. It was not long since called the Alfred's Head, from which house some of the public coaches started.

The specimen here engraved is in a chamber on the ground floor, up the gateway on the left: it has been selected as the richest example we have seen, although the incidents portrayed are fabulous. It forms the chimney-piece of the room; and the small square ornamented pannels engraved on the dark back-ground, which is the fire-place, are collected from the upper panneling of the room, which is surrounded by those strange designs, many of which are in a mutilated state. The initials R. S. and E. S. with the date 1575, will be found engraved in the carved work.

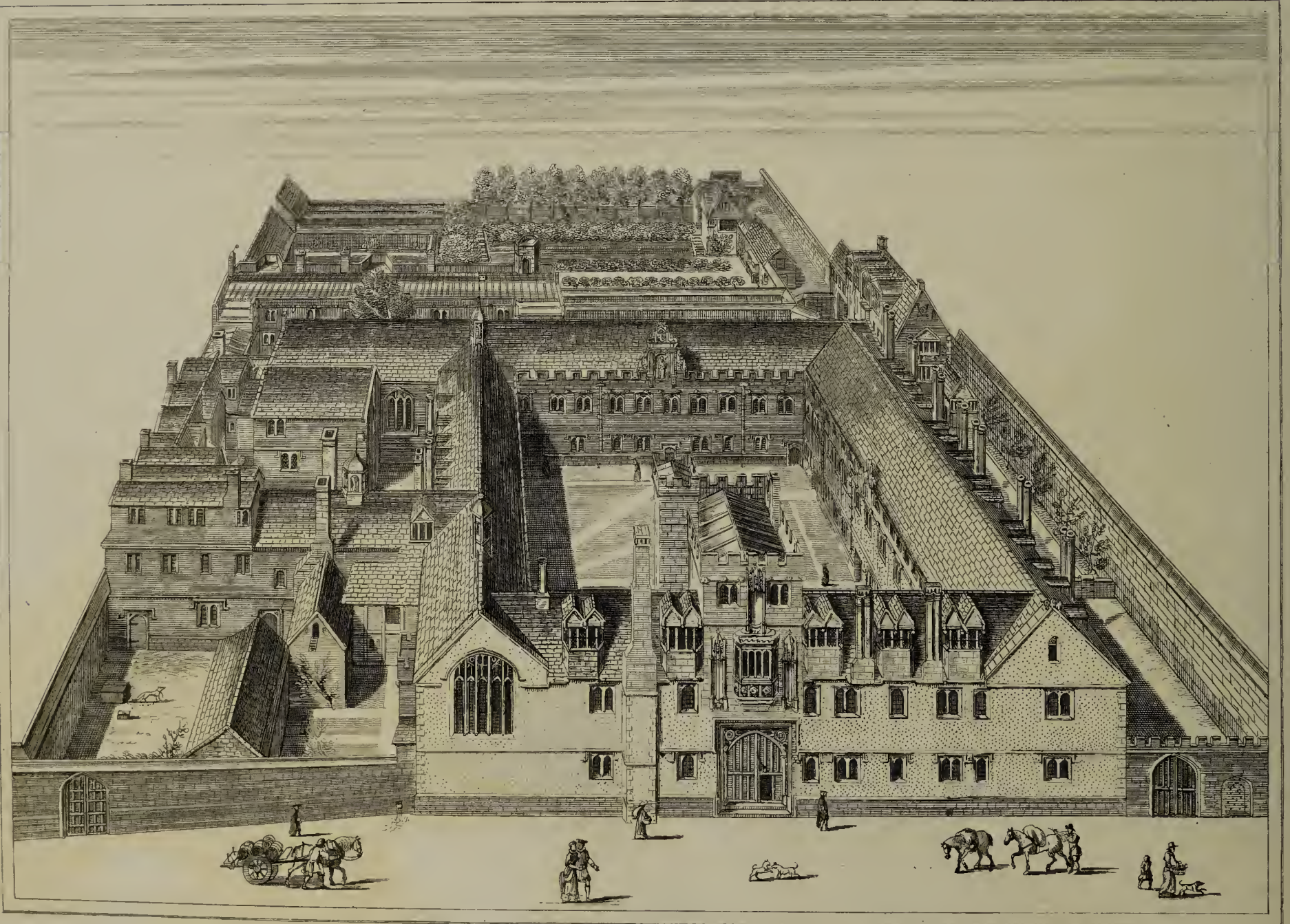












Engraved by J. Skelton.

*Old Views of Corpus Christi College.*

*Published as the Act directs, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1823, by J. Skelton, Mandelton Bridge, Oxford.*



## VIEWS OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

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THE upper engraving exhibits the buildings of this College, as they appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being the time when the view was taken ; but the false perspective, and the want of correct detail, render this representation not otherwise useful, than as shewing some general forms from which an idea may be collected of the buildings at that period, which, it may be presumed, had undergone scarcely any alteration from the state in which they were left by the Founder.

The lower view, the original of which was done by Loggan, in the reign of King Charles II, when the arts had greatly improved, affords a satisfactory representation of this College. In the interval of time between the periods when these views were taken, considerable alterations had occurred ; Attic windows and others had been introduced in the north front, and the quadrangle had been embattled in the latter end of the reign of King James.













*Gloucester Hall, afterwards Worcester College.*



*Engraved by J. Skelton from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Harris of the Royal Institution.*

*The Old Lodgings of the Provosts of Worcester College.*

*Published as the Act directs, June 1. 1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.*



# GLOUCESTER HALL,

NOW

## WORCESTER COLLEGE.

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THE buildings of Gloucester Hall stood, prior to the erection of the new buildings of Worcester College, nearly as they were before its dissolution by King Henry VIII. except the Chapel and Library, with chambers beneath it, which were pulled down in the reign of King Edward VI.

After these buildings came into the hands of Sir Thomas Whyte, he repaired them; but some of them falling into ruin soon after, Sir George Peckham, Knight, William Gent, and other contributors, repaired them in 1573.

Ayliffe states, that Nicholas Wadham, the Founder of the College that bears his name, “ first made choice of the ground-plot on which Gloucester Hall now stands, for the site and building of his College: but on Wadham’s death, Dr. Hawley, the Principal thereof, (from 1593 to 1626,) refused to lay down his Headship without a promise of being made the first President of the Society. Therefore the Lady Dorothy was obliged to forego her husband’s purpose.”

The before mentioned Dr. Hawley obtained contributions of several members of St. John’s College, who had been formerly of this Hall, for the erection of a place for divine service, which was begun in 1609, over the entrance into the Refectory, (at the north end of which the old Chapel stood.) It appears this place was not finished until the time of the succeeding Principal, Whear, who also formed a small library at the west end of it, furnished by the contributions of several who had been of this House.

The upper engraving in the annexed print is taken from Log-



gan's view, which was drawn about 1673 ; the following letters of reference will lead the reader to the principal parts of the building here delineated.

A. Chapel.

B. Refectory.

C. Principal's Lodgings.

D. Ruins of the ancient Chapel.

E. Ruins of the old Library.

The south front of the Provost's old Lodgings, after it was Worcester College, is represented in the lower subject ; it will be observed that they stood nearly on the same site as the present.

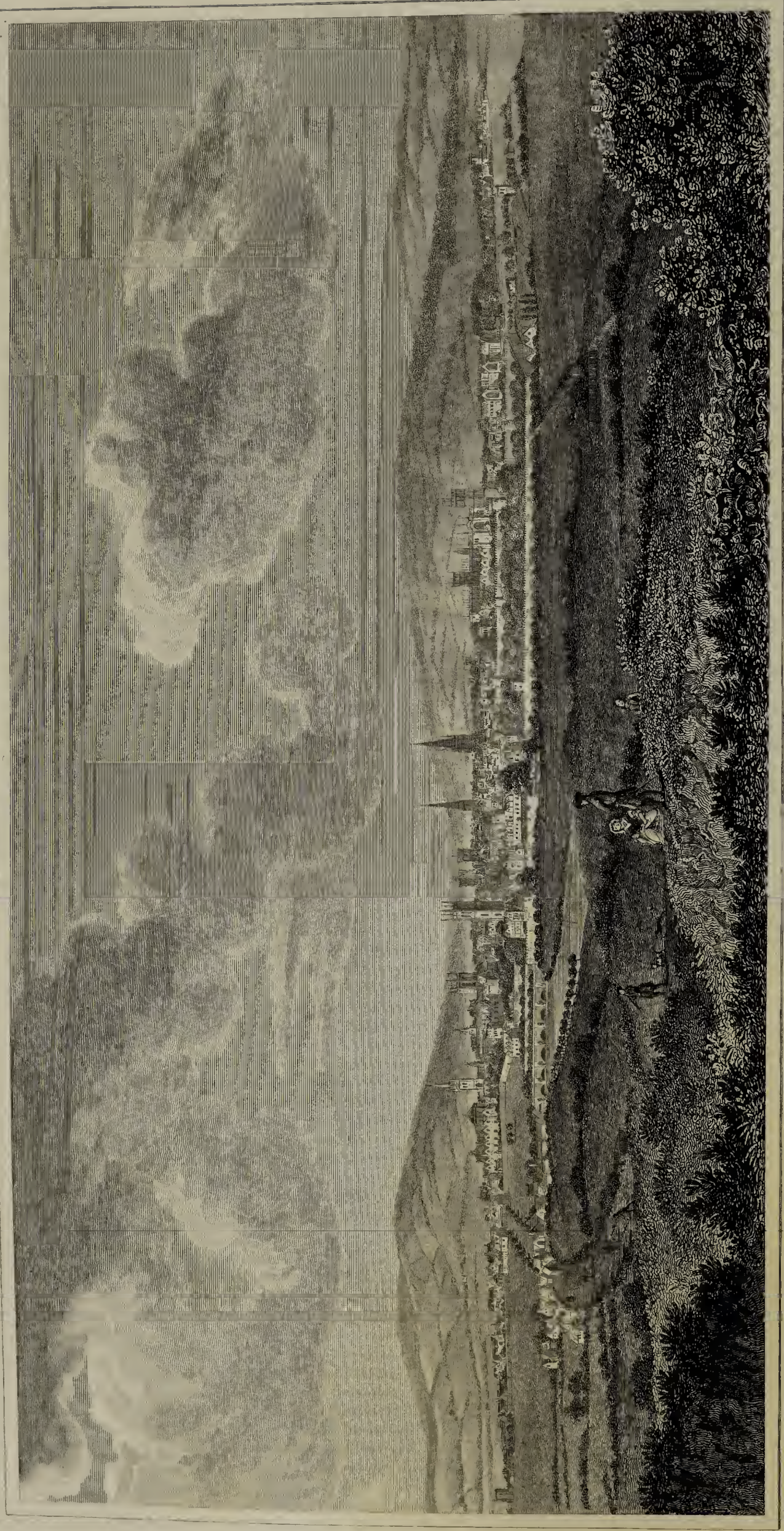




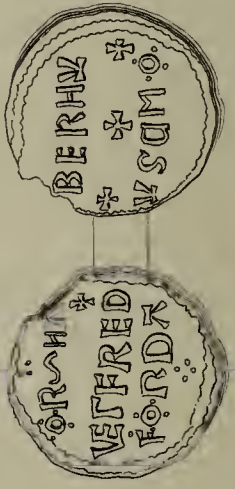
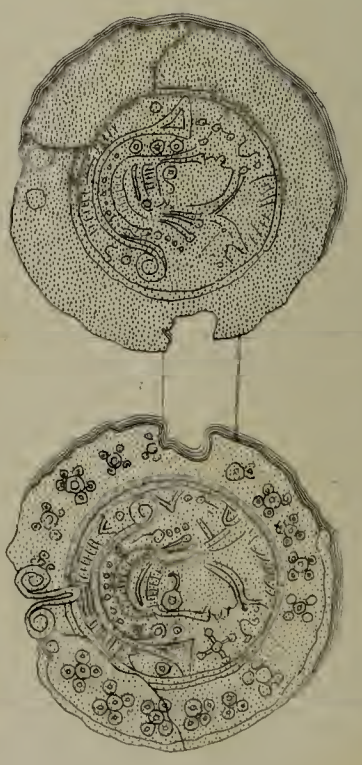


Eastern View of Oxford, taken about the reign of H. Charles II.

PL 133



Engraved by J. Stedon.



Specimens of Coins &c. preserved in the Bodleian Library.

Printed at the Press directed by J. Stedon, Magdalen Bridge Oxford.



# DISTANT VIEW OF OXFORD,

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN

IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II.

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THE original picture from which this print has been engraved is in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of this University, who most handsomely gave permission for it to be introduced into this work. The picture is in good preservation ; but it is difficult to determine by whom it was painted, as no artist's name is attached to it. Had Loggan been in the habit of painting landscape subjects, we might conjecture that it was done by his hand, for it is evidently the original from which he engraved his distant view of Oxford from the east ; and there is a peculiar finish in the penciling, which is more the touch of an engraver than a painter.

In examining more particularly the distant buildings, we find representations of several now demolished ; and the whole is extremely interesting, as exhibiting Oxford at a middle period between the early view given in Pl. 142 and the Oxford Almanack for the year 1808, Pl. 108. The barren appearance of the foreground on Headington-hill may be accounted for by the parliament army having previously been encamped for some time before Oxford, when it is likely they destroyed the timber to answer their own necessities.

The Coins given in the margin are specimens from the Oxford Mint, executed in the reigns of King Alfred and King Charles the First. The gold piece on the left, although evidently not a coin, is interesting, as it is supposed to have been found near Oxford : it is preserved in the Bodleian Library. A work on coinage being in contemplation by a member of this University, has rendered the introduction of more into this work, as at first intended, unnecessary.













Drawn & Engraved by Joseph Stollen. 1818

Ancient Castle Tower &c.

Printed at the Art Library, June 1818 by J. Stollen.



## OXFORD CASTLE.

---

WOOD, in his manuscripts, says: The Chronicles of Osney tell us, that Oxford Castle was built by Robert D'Oiley, the first of that name, in 1071. He raised it by digging deep trenches connected with the river, and caused mounds to be thrown up within them, which were surmounted and environed by lofty towers and walls. This Castle became the seat of Robert D'Oiley's barony; and was probably made so to overawe the neighbouring country; Oxford having given King William I. considerable opposition in his Conquest. During the wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud, Oxford Castle appears to have gained a considerable accession of strength.

At the entrance, which was on the south side, was a large bridge, leading to the chief gate of the Castle. Mention is made of this bridge in the Sheriff's accounts of the 16th Edw. I. From the principal gate, the fortification stretched itself in a line till it came to a round tower, which, with the trench beneath it, was made in the 19th of Hen. III. Hence went an embattled wall, in part protected by a mill-stream, till it came to the high tower represented in the Plate, adjoining St. George's Church. Thence the wall went to another gate, which led over a second bridge to Osney; close to which was the mount, crowned with an embattled tower. After Edward the First's time, the fortifications ran to decay: but they were restored and strengthened in the early part of the reign of King Edward the Third. In the 5th of Richard II. the king assigned 10l. of his rents of the county to renew the gates of the Castle, and also one of the bridges. The towers were standing till the year 1649.

The drawing, from which the following plan is engraved, has escaped the ravages of time, although defaced and without a date. It is an interesting document, drawn at first, probably, about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and never before engraved.



ENGRAVED FROM THE OLD PLAN OF THE CASTLE, IN THE POSSESSION OF VERY REV.<sup>d</sup> THE DEAN & CHAPTER OF CHRIST CHURCH.











*Crypt in Oxford Castle.*

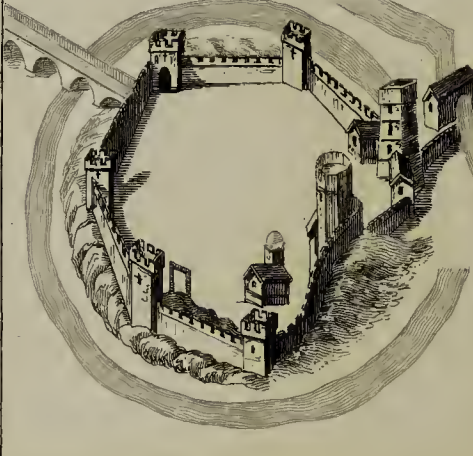
## CONSPECTUS QUADRUPLEX CASTRI SIVE ARCIS OXONIENSIS.

*Conspectus recens Castri à ponte australi, per quem intramus, ubi muri visuntur admodum crassi.*

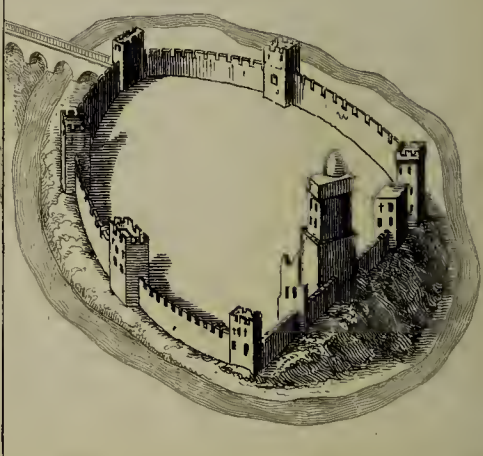


*Pons australis.*

*Conspectus antiquus Castri, ē tabula Radulphi Agast A.D. 1578. edita*



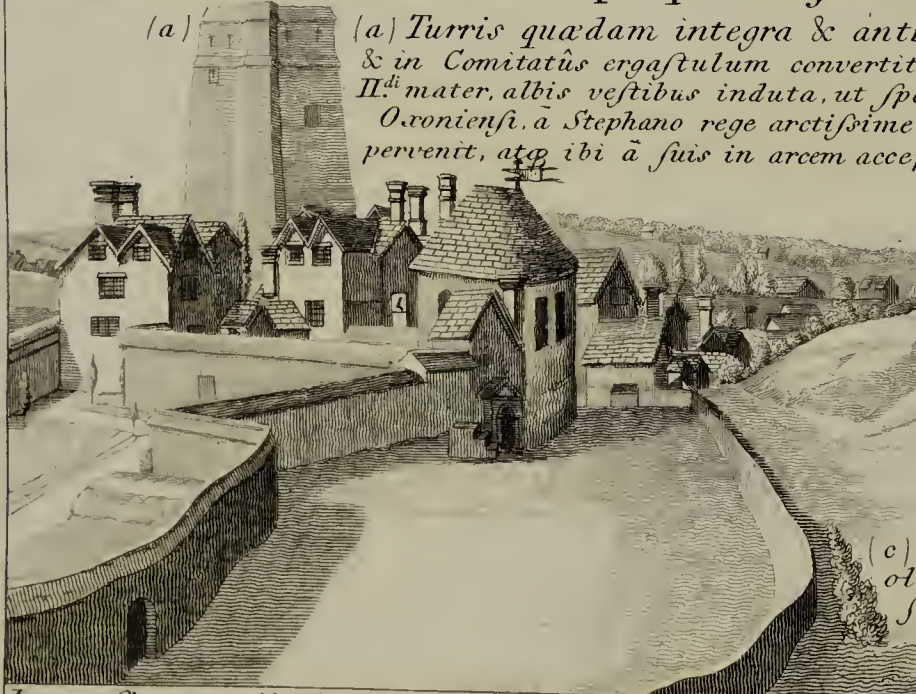
*Conspectus antiquus Castri, ē tabula Danielis King bello nupero civili grassante delineata.*



Conspectus recens Castri à ripa quadam juxta pontem australem qui ad Ergastulum ducit.

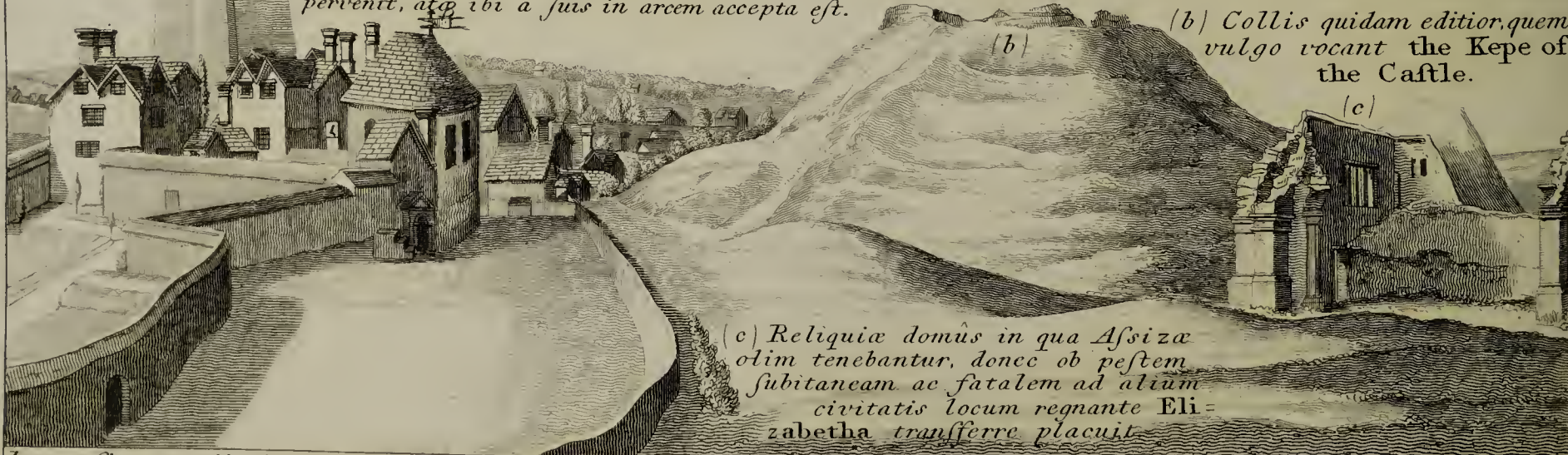
(a)

(a) *Turris quadam integra & antiqua, quæ unica nunc manet, (reliquis nimirum dirutis,) & in Comitatus ergastulum convertitur. Prope hanc turrim, ut opinor, Matildis virago illa Anglica, Henrici II.<sup>di</sup> mater, albis vestibus induta, ut specie nivei coloris hostes falleret, noctis silentio egressa est oppido Oxoniensi, à Stephano rege arctissime obfesso, & scapha per Thamesim vecta ad arcem Wallingfordiensem pervenit, atq; ibi à suis in arcem accepta est.*



(b)

(b) *Collis quidam editior, quem vulgo vocant the Kepe of the Castle.*



(c)

(c) *Reliquiæ domûs in qua Afsizæ olim tenebantur, donec ob pestem subitanæ ac fatalem ad aliûm civitatis locum regnante Elizabetha transferre placuit.*

*Impensis egregii Antiquarii pariter atque Amici nostri eximii RICHARDI GRAVES, de MICKLETON in Agro GLOUCESTRIENSI, Armigeri.*

*Engraved by J. Skelton, from the original by M. Burghers.*

*Remains of Oxford Castle.*

*Published as the Act directs, Dec<sup>r</sup>. 11820, by J. Skelton, S<sup>r</sup>. Aldates, Cant<sup>a</sup>.*



## OXFORD CASTLE.

---

IN King's publication on the "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," (which he afterwards incorporated into his work, entitled "Munimenta Antiqua,") the original engraving of the Crypt may be found. The annexed view of it differs from Mr. King's, as the heads with "Saxon crowns," spoken of by him, are not represented, for they do not exist in the capitals, which are yet remaining, though not in their original position. They are of the rudest form, and were, probably, merely the production of a mason; on which account it is difficult to fix, by their character, the period of their erection.

A brief account of this castle is annexed to Pl. 134. The lower subjects of the foregoing engraving are taken from Hearne's print, engraved by M. Burghers.

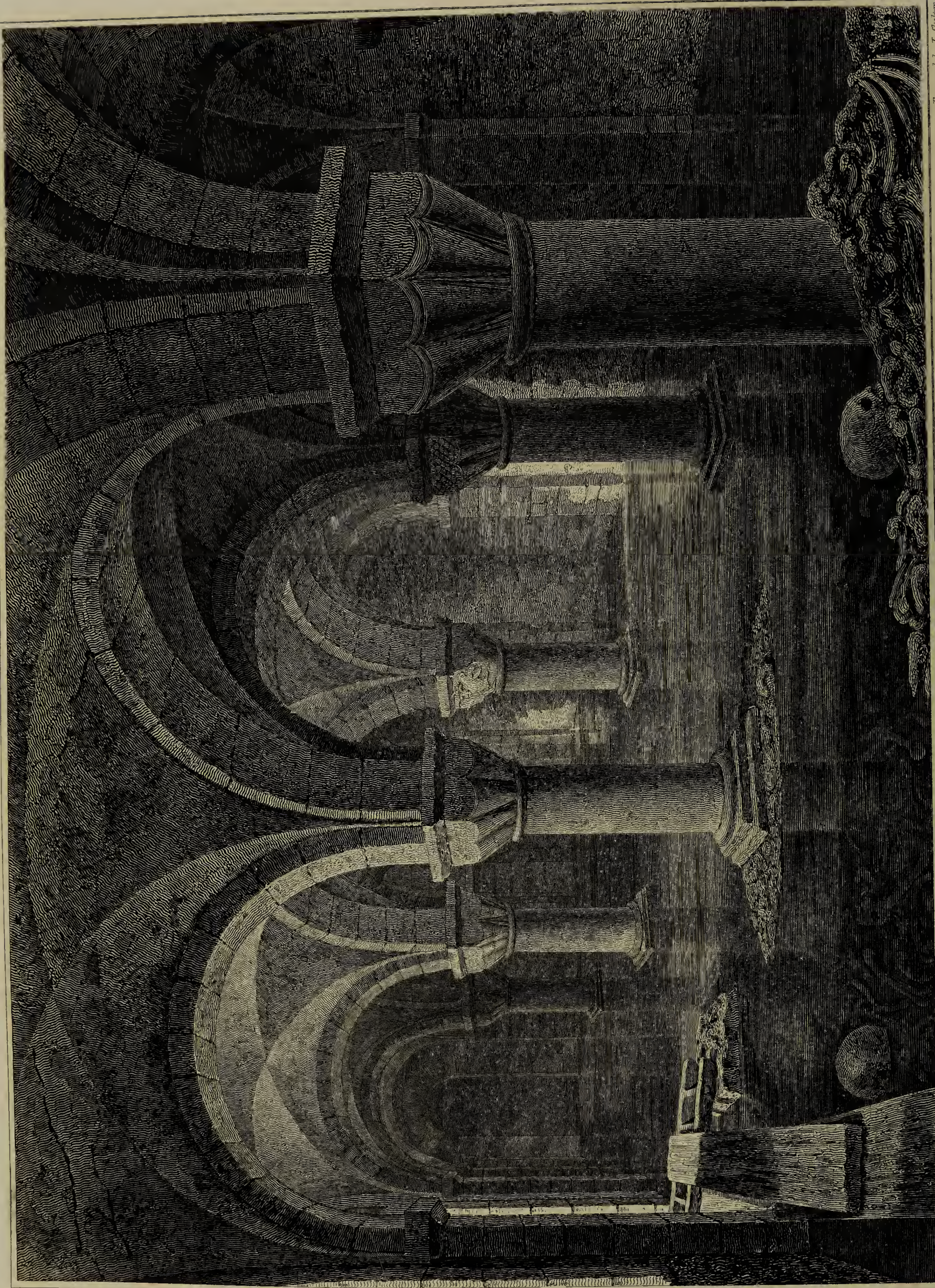












Engraved by J. Stedem

*Crypt of St. Peter's Church in the East.*

Published as the Act directs. Jones & Co., 1, St. James's Street, London.

Drawn by E. Mackenzie.



C R Y P T  
OF  
ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN THE EAST.

---

IN order to add novelty to the representation of this subject, the eastern point of view has been here selected. The drawing was taken early in the spring of 1822, when the floor was under water, which is usually the case in the winter seasons.

There is an old legend which states, that Grimbald, one of the Professors in the University appointed by King Alfred, built this Church and the Crypt, near the end of the ninth century, where it is said he intended to have been buried; but, in consequence of a dispute between him and the scholars, he took away the tomb which he had provided for himself, and retired to Winchester Abbey, where he spent the rest of his days, and where he was buried. The truth of this information is questionable; but, at this remote period, it would be difficult to prove either the truth or the falsehood of the assertion: we therefore leave it to the investigation of antiquaries, whose researches relative to this building will be found interesting.

The Crypt is 36 feet long by 20 feet 10 inches wide, within the walls, and 9 feet high from the present ground.













*Greck Hall.*



*Engraved by Joseph Skelton.*

*Coventry Hall.*

*Printed as the Act directs, Sept. 2. 1729, by J. Skelton, Stationer, Oxford.*



GREEK HALL  
AND  
COVENTRY HALL.

---

THESE remains of Greek Hall, though they can have no claim to the great antiquity given to the original edifice\*, are, no doubt, part of the latest building belonging to that dissolved Society; it stands on the north side of St. John's College†; the view was taken by Green, and the drawing is in the Bodleian Library. Wood spoke of it as having formerly a Refectory, with a lantern on its top, and divers chambers for Students‡.

COVENTRY HALL

WAS called formerly Merston Hall, from a Burgess of Oxford of that name, which it afterwards changed for that of Coventry, a Mayor of Oxford in the time of Henry the Fifth. The exact situation of the buildings seems doubtful; but the annexed representation of them is engraved from the same authority as Greek Hall, to both of which drawings the respective name is given in Mr. Rowe Mores's own handwriting.

\* Peshall's edit. of Wood's City of Oxford, p. 223.

† Twyne Ant. Acad. Oxon. Apol. b. 2. p. 123.

‡ Wood's MSS. Ashmolean Museum.













Engraved by Joseph Jackson from a sketch by John Walling.

North East View of the Old Church of St. Ebbw.



## THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. EBBE.

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THIS building, which is now demolished, is stated by Wood to have been dedicated to the memory of Ebba, or Tibba, daughter of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, who, having been a nun, became Abbess of Coldingham, and died in 683: he also states, that this Church belonged to the Abbey of Eynsham. From some fragments of capitals and other sculptured ornaments, especially the door-case on the south side, all composed of very different stone to that with which the Church was built; it appears to have been erected on the ruins of a former edifice, probably of the seventh century, when St. Ebba, the Saxon abbess, flourished. Its dilapidated state, previously to its being taken down in 1814, rendered the erection of a new Church absolutely necessary; and Mr. Fisher, the architect who was employed on this occasion, has preserved several interesting fragments found in the old building, and has furnished us with measurements and a ground plan, all of which, with the door-case\* on the south side, (which has been carefully preserved and placed in the vestry of the new Church,) will be found engraved in this work.

Several of the old monuments, with much of the ancient painted glass, have been introduced into the new Church, and some of the grave stones laid, as nearly as possible, in their original situations.

\* It must be observed, that many of the beak ornaments on this door-case were restored from casts taken from similar ornaments on the south door of the church of St. Peter in the East.













Engraved by Joseph Skelton.

*The Demolished Church of St. Ebbes.*

Published as the Act directs June 1, 1822, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.



SOUTH FRONT  
OF THE  
DEMOLISHED CHURCH OF ST. EBB'S.

---

A NORTH-EAST view of this building is given in Plate 138, which forms, with the preceding engraving, representations of the whole exterior. As an account of this Church accompanies Plate 138, little can here be added. It will be seen, that two or three windows on the south side were much to be admired for their tracery and general design; and within the porch, on the same side of the Church, stood formerly the Saxon door-case, the upper part of which is here engraved.

Considerable praise is due to those persons who so laudably felt interested in preserving this door-case; and we trust it will not be considered invidious to mention John Ireland, Esq. an inhabitant of the parish, as having taken an active part in placing it in the present vestry room. It is to be lamented that its defaced state rendered it necessary to have some of the beak ornaments restored, which was done by taking casts from similar ornaments in a more perfect state at the south door of St. Peter's Church in the East.

Upon more mature consideration, it has been thought advisable not to swell this work with further representations of detached parts, &c. of this Church, as they are found not to possess any peculiar character which would warrant the expense of engraving them.













Engraved by J. Skelton, from a sketch by T. Malabar.

Old Library of Exeter College.

Published as the Act directs, Sept. 1850, by J. Skelton, St. Andrew's, Oxford.



## OLD LIBRARY OF EXETER COLLEGE.

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THIS building was originally the College Chapel. It was finished, according to Wood, about the year 1326, and he states that Edmund Stafford added in 1404, at the west end, a fair Porch, with a leaden roof over it, in order that a lobby, or avenue, might be made both to it and the Library, which had been built about twenty years subsequent to the erection of the Chapel. Mr. William Palmer lengthened the Chapel at the east end, and erected a window there ; and another was added on the north side, about the year 1488, by Mr. John Westlake.

The liberality of many eminent scholars gradually rendering more space necessary in the Library, the number of volumes in which being augmented by the introduction of the art of printing, the books were in 1625 deposited in the old Chapel, which was at that time converted into a Library. Here they remained till the year 1709, when an accidental fire destroyed all the interior of the building, and the greater part of the books. This event is registered in the College in the following manner : “ 1709. Incuria quadræ-sculptricis conflagravît hujus Bibliotheca. Libri majore ex parte vel igne absumpti vel aquâ in incendio extinguendo adhibitâ corrupti.” It was soon refurnished and enriched with a valuable collection both of manuscript and printed books, particularly of Aldine classics. In 1778, this, the only remaining part of the original College, was taken down, and rebuilt in a plain and neat style from a plan given by the Rev. William Crowe, the present Public Orator\*, for a representation of which, see plate 86.

\* Chalmers's History of the Colleges and Halls, vol. i. pag. 71.













*Little Lion Hall.*



*Engraved by J. Skeelton.*

*Great Lion Hall.*

*Published as the Act directs Decr. 1. 1817 by J. Skeelton St. Aldates, Oxford*



## GREAT AND LITTLE LION HALLS.

---

THE preceding engraving is taken from drawings in the Bodleian Library; on each subject is the title in the handwriting of Mr. Gough. Great and Little Lion Halls belonged to the abbey of Osney; in whose *rentals* Anthony Wood says he often found mention of them by the same names in the 17. Edw. II. and also in another rental in the reign of Edw. III. They stood in Grope Lane\*, as Osney book, and a certain dimission in the 9th of Hen. VI. which Wood saw, plainly attested.

These two halls, it seems, having been demised by Osney to Mr. John Cobowe, or Gobowe, clerk, 1435, he united them both together, and obtained leave to appoint himself Principal. From him they were afterwards called Cobbow Hall, and corruptly Cob Hall, alias Lion Hall.

\* So called from William de Krop, or Grope, and William, the chaplain, his son, who owned divers messuages hereabouts in the reign of King John. Grope Lane is now called Magpie Lane, situate at the back of Oriel College.











*Cardinal Wolsey's Seal*



*for Cardinal College.*



Engraved by J. Skelton.

*Ancient Distant View of Oxford from the East.*

*Published as the Art directs Jan: 1<sup>st</sup> 1823. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



## CARDINAL WOLSEY'S SEAL

FOR

“CARDINAL COLLEGE,” AFTERWARDS CHRIST CHURCH.

---

THE annexed representation of Wolsey's Seal must be considered interesting, as it was designed whilst he was in the plenitude of power, with the most lofty views of promoting the interests of literature. It is engraved from the *Monumenta Antiqua*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. i. pl. 59.

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## DISTANT VIEW OF OXFORD.

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PERHAPS no place in England can boast such a succession of delineations of itself, from an early period, as Oxford. The preceding view was taken by George Hoefnagle, and published in Braun, *Civitates*, 1576, lib. 2. f. 2. which Gough considered the oldest extant of Oxford; and if reliance can be placed upon the fidelity of the drawing, it is valuable as having been taken before the destruction of the buildings of the leading monasteries embraced in the space here represented, the suppression of which took place about thirty years before the publication of the work, in which the original engraving first appeared. We are led to consider the representation tolerably correct, as far as relates to the general forms and situations of the larger buildings; for, by examining it from the point whence it was taken, which is upon the rising ground on the right of the road, opposite the end of Marston Lane, it will be found correct, as far as regards the buildings yet existing, and therefore it is fair to conclude, that it is equally correct in buildings which are now no more, and of which there is not known to be any other view.

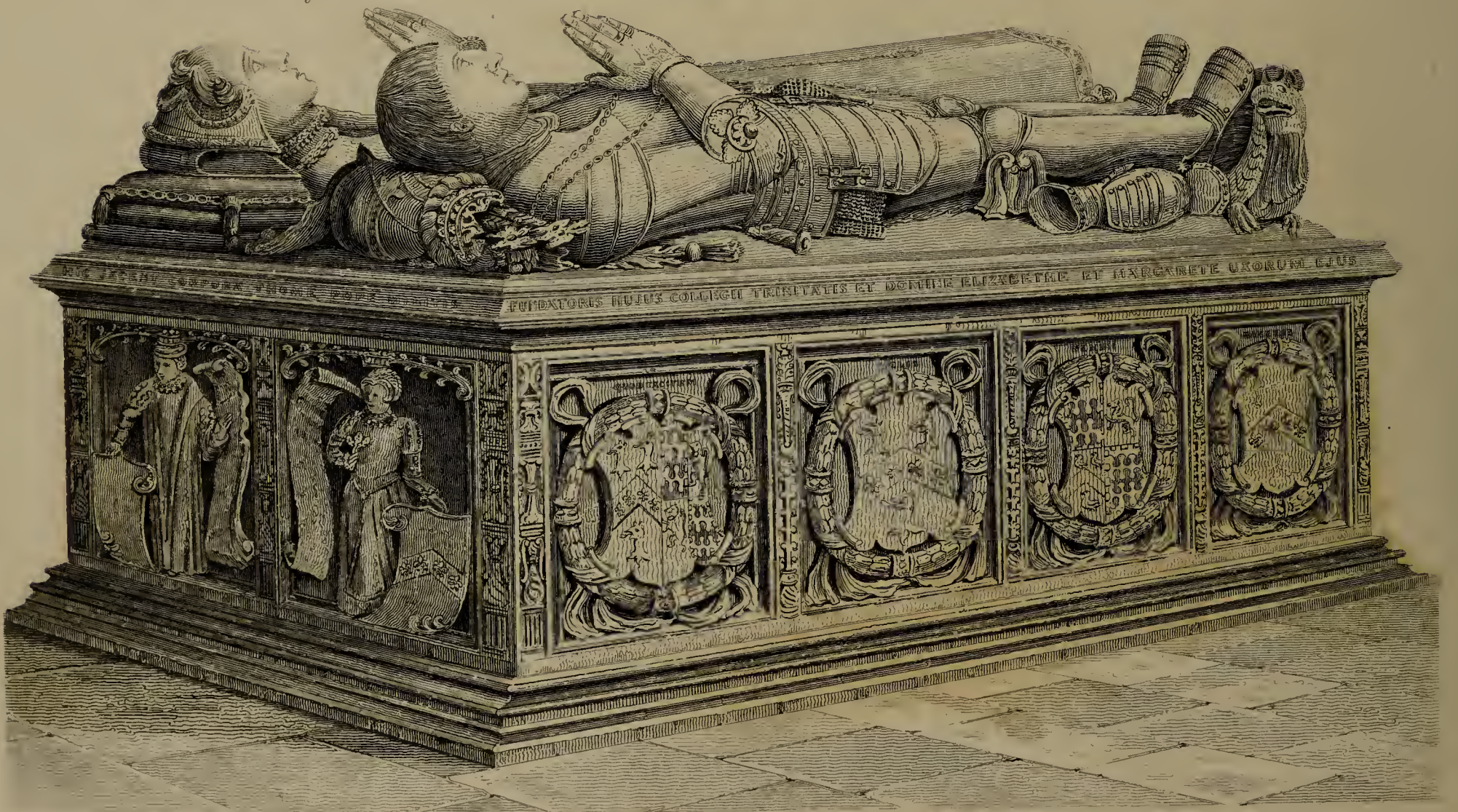












Engraved by J. Skelton.

*Antiquities of Trinity College.*



## ANTIQUITIES OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

---

THE Founder's monument in the Chapel of this College has long excited the curiosity of the Antiquary, whose investigation of it has hitherto been baffled in consequence of a great portion of the workmanship having been concealed by an Alcove corresponding to another on the opposite side of the Chapel. It remained for the present President and Fellows to obviate this difficulty, by having the panels of the Alcove hung upon hinges, and made to open, so that the front and the west end are now displayed.

Sir Thomas Pope is the only Founder of a College in Oxford, whose remains repose within his own walls. The monument was erected before the year 1567\*, by Elizabeth, his third wife; it stood formerly in the old Chapel of Trinity College inclosed within an iron railing, and no doubt was satisfactorily exhibited; but when the present Chapel was erected, the Grecian architecture was ill adapted for the reception of an ancient tomb, and consequently it was in a great degree concealed in the manner before described.

On this monument are the recumbent figures of Sir Thomas Pope and Elizabeth his last wife. He is represented in complete armour; at his feet a griffin, and at his head a helmet with his crest. On the front are the arms of Pope, Blount, and other quarterings and coats. The following inscription is divided over these escutcheons:

“ Quod tacitum velis, nemini dixeris.”

And round the verge of the monument is the following:

“ Hic jacent corpora Thome Pope militis, fundatoris hujus  
collegii Trinitatis, et domine Elizabethæ et Margarete uxorū ejus.  
Qui quidem Thomas obiit xxix. die Januarii, M.D.LVIII.”

\* See the Rev. J. Gutch's edit. of Wood's Colleges and Halls, page 531.



In the annexed engraving is represented above the monument a chalice and paten, the only pieces of ancient plate in the possession of this College. "The rest were either destroyed, or taken away as superstitious, in 1570, or granted to Charles I. in the year 1642, when the Colleges in Oxford contributed their plate to that Monarch's necessities\*." This chalice belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, and was presented to the Society by the Founder.

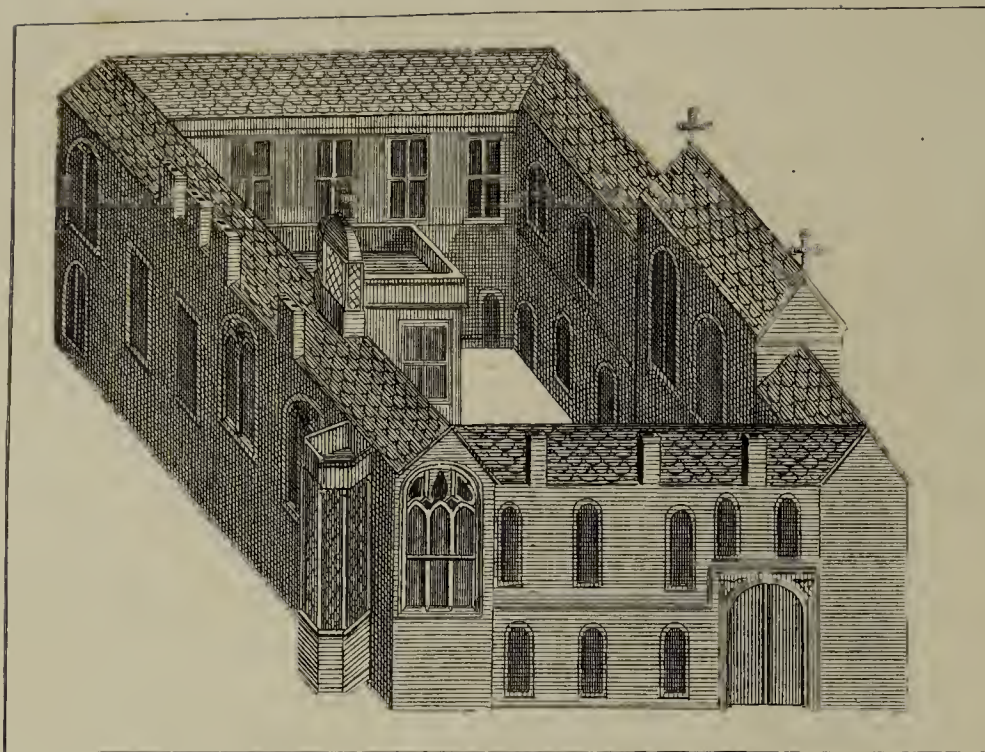
The carving represented above the plate is supposed to be the production of Grinlin Gibbons; it is in the north room over the entrance, under the dial, and forms but a small, though not inferior portion, of the exquisite decorations in the College by this artist. It corresponds in character with the beautiful specimens of his art at Cashiobury, consisting of dead game, fruit, foliage, and flowers, in festoons. The oak carving, and panel-work, of the old Common Room, now the Bursary, the boldest in Oxford, were executed by Arthur Frogley, an Oxford builder and carpenter, whose agreement with the College for the work is preserved in the collection entitled "*Miscellanea Collegii.*"

\* Chalmers's Colleges and Halls, vol. ii. page 355.

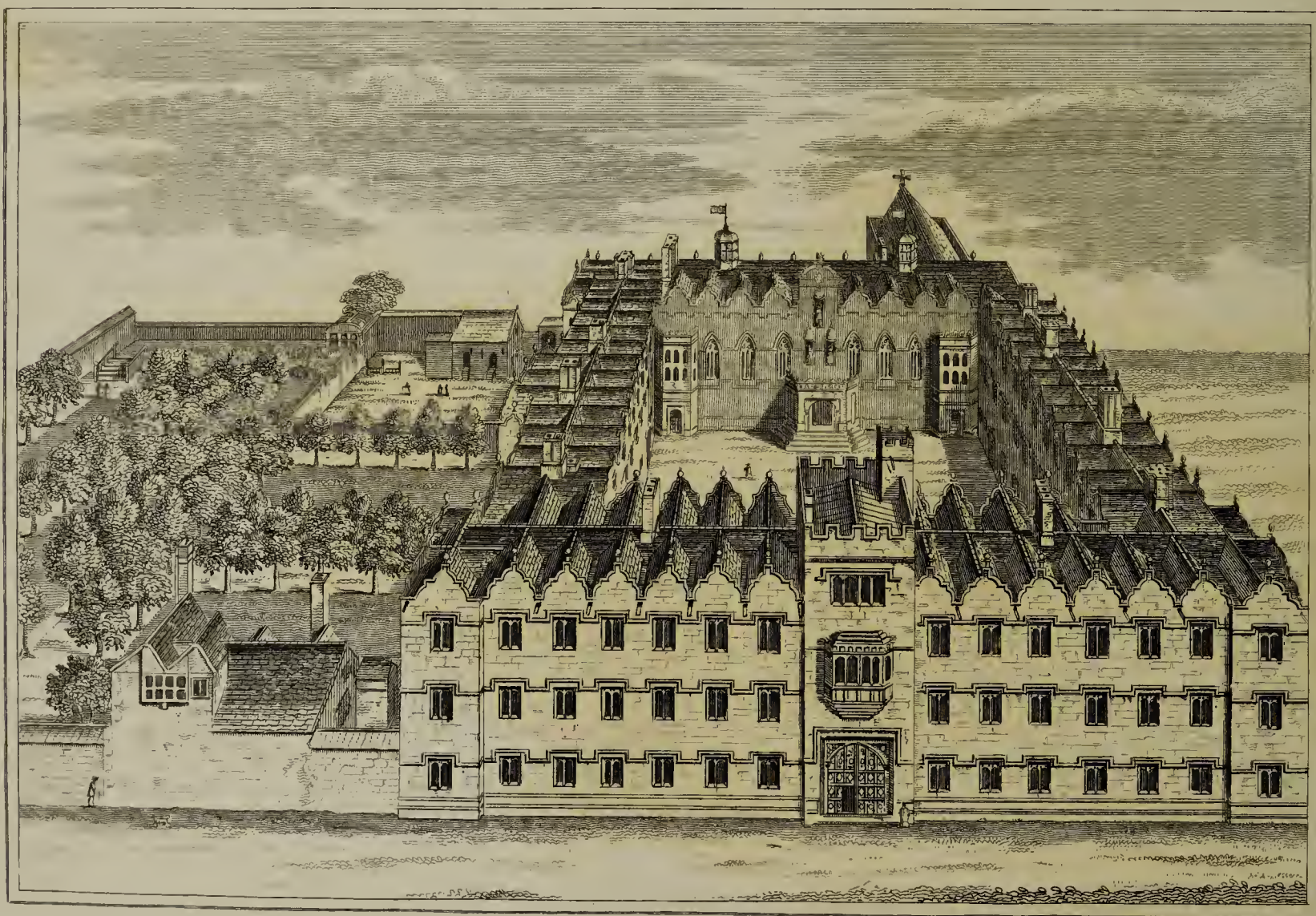








*Ancient Buildings of Oriel College, from a drawing made in Queen Elizabeths reign, preserved in the Bodleian Library.*



*Engraved by J. Skelton.*

*Loggan's View of Oriel College in the reign of King Charles II.*



## ORIEL COLLEGE.

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A SHORT history of this Foundation, with the successive augmentations it received, has been annexed to Plate 39; but as the name of the College is the same which has long been applied to a certain form of window, and the etymology of the word, as well as its meaning, has been greatly mistaken, a concise account of its origin and various uses may not be unacceptable to our readers.

From numerous ancient deeds it appears that, before the foundation of the College, a spacious and handsome building stood on its present site, commonly known by the name of *Le Oriole*. It was granted by Henry III. to Bogo de Clare, an ecclesiastic of high family. By him it was given to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. a Spanish Princess, who gave it to her chaplain, Jacobus de Hispania, for his life. Adam de Brom having procured the reversion of it as a free gift from the Crown, bought the life interest of this chaplain, and transplanted his college to the spot, A. D. 1329. they having occupied a building, in the High Street, afterwards called Bulkeley\* Hall, during the first four years of their foundation.

LE ORIOLE, or LA ORIOLE, (for it is written both ways,) is merely the French form of ORIOLUM, a word which occurs in Monkish writings, and other documents of the middle ages, denoting part of a Monastery, Castle, or Church, and is generally explained as being a *porch, gateway, or room over the gateway* commonly used as a private chapel; although its etymology is said to

\* See Plate 147.



be unknown \*, and several writers observe that its use does not always accord with this meaning. In the present instance it probably denoted the *porch* or *entrance*, with a chapel over it; and the whole building was soon known in the neighbourhood by the name of its most characteristic part; as is common at the present day with the words, *tower*, *lodge*, *hall*, or to mention an example still more in point, the *sublime porte*.

As French was at that time the Court language, this edifice, being royal property, and having been not long before in the actual occupation of the Queen, naturally received a French name, which continued in use after the College was settled here, and at length prevailed over the corporate style, which is, *the House of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in Oxford*; for in a deed within fifty years of its foundation, to this description is subjoined, *commonly called Oriole College*.

The etymology of the term is evidently the same † with that of the classical word *ostium*, which has nearly the same signification: *ostium* being the door, *oriolum* the porch or vestibule before the door. And in one of the extracts quoted by Warton, from the Pipe Rolls, the two words occur together. “In uno magno *Oriolo* “pulchro et competenti, ante *ostium* camere regis in castro de “Kenilworth faciundo, 6*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* ‡” In another passage quoted by the same author, *viz.* “In quadam capella pulchra et decenti “facienda *ad caput Orioli camere regis*,” &c. the phrase *ad caput* certainly denotes not the upper *end* of the ante-chamber, as he seems to think, but the *upper part*, i. e. *over* the entrance; in which situation private chapels were commonly built.

The only difficulty seems to be, to account for the name being given to a part of a building which was *not* a gateway, or entrance, nor at all connected with it. Fuller in his description of the parts of an Abbey says, “*Oriolium*, or the *Oriol*, was the next room.

\* Vocis etymon non agnosco. Dufresne, voc. *Oriolum*.

† Os, oris.

‡ Warton Eng. Poet. vol. i. p. 175.

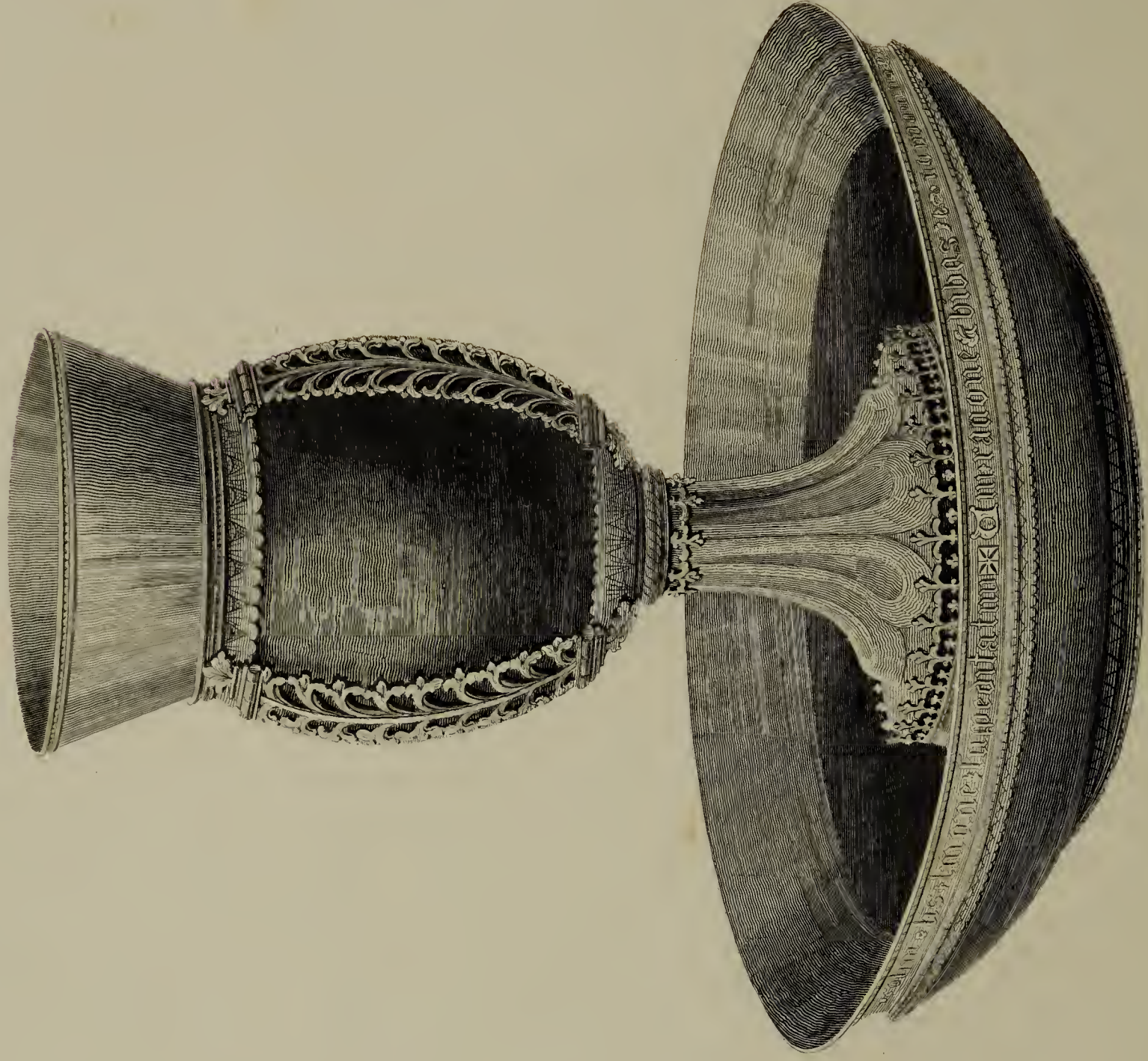








Given by King Edward II. the Founder



Given by John Carpenter Bishop of Worcester. circ. 1470

Drawn & Engraved by J. Skelton

# *Ancient Cups belonging to Oriel College.*



“ Why so called, some of the namesake colledge in Oxford are  
“ best able to satisfie. Sure I am, that small excursion out of  
“ Gentleman’s Halls in Dorsetshire (respect it east or west) is  
“ commonly called an *Oriol*\*.” This expression, “ respect it *east*  
“ or west,” refers to an erroneous etymology sometimes suggested  
from *Oriens*, with which the word certainly has no connection.

The name then having been given originally to a handsome porch or entrance projecting from the main building, this architectural ornament being added in process of time to *other parts* of a building, brought the name along with it, so that soon it occurred more frequently as the name of the *recess* in a hall or church, and which on the *outside* resembled the doorway or *oriolum*, than in its original sense. In two passages of Matthew Paris †, it evidently denotes the recess or great bay-window of the Refectory—in a third it means a *porch* or *entrance*. No one at all conversant with philology will wonder at this gradual extension of the use of a word, especially after its etymology has become unknown.

The explanation here offered receives strong support from a learned essay in the *Archæologia*, Vol. 13. by Mr. Wilkins, on the various uses of the word *porticus*, which he proves came to signify not merely the *porch* of the Church, but little chapels also on each side of the porch. And Mr. King, pursuing this idea, observes, that the *Porticos* mentioned by Saxon and other ancient writers were not only a sort of little chapels, such as Mr. Wilkins describes in Melbourne Church, on each side of the *porch*, but “ also  
“ such little semicircular chapels as may be seen, on each side,  
“ surrounding the eastern parts of the Church, in the plans of  
“ Gloucester and Tewkesbury, and indeed in Norman times at  
“ Westminster Abbey‡,” which viewed from within are simply *recesses*, and from without, *projections* from the main buildings, having no *entrance* whatever.

\* Church Hist. b. vi. sect. 2.

† Quoted by Dufresne, in voc. *Oriolum*.

‡ Vid. Mun. Antiq. vol. iv. p. 163.



As neither of these writers is aware that *Porticus* and *Oriolum* are etymologically of the same signification, the history they give of the one is an independent, and it may be said a decisive, authority in favour of what has here been advanced respecting the other: and the architectural views of Oriel College will be found to derive an additional interest from this circumstance. For as the projection, called *Oriolum*, at first gave name to the building, so in all subsequent alterations this characteristic feature has been faithfully preserved. In Neale's View \*, A. D. 1566, (which in all probability represents the College as it was a century later than the original building,) the semicircular projection, with its large windows in the upper part, is conspicuous near the end of the Hall, towards the street, where the first *oriole* probably stood: and on the side of the quadrangle, which was built in the reign of Charles I. it appears again, so as to illustrate both the *primary* and the *secondary* use of the term—the entrance to the Chapel at the S. E. corner of the quadrangle being the genuine *oriolum* with a light chamber over it, and the corresponding projection in the N. E. corner being an example of its adoption for the sake of ornament on the outside, and of convenience within, where no entrance was intended. The steps leading to the Hall are covered by an *oriolum* without a chamber over it.

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Of the two Cups engraved in the preceding Plate, the first was given by the Founder, Edward II. and is decorated with the letter E, in allusion to his name: the second is the gift of John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, formerly Provost, bearing on the rim of the basin this inscription;

“ Tu ratione bibas: non quod petit atra voluptas.

“ Sic caro casta datur: lis linguæ suppeditatur.”

\* See Plate 144.









I



III

III



Engraved by J. Skelton.

*Old Buildings of Queen's College.*



## OLD BUILDINGS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

---

IN the present Provost's possession are the original drawings from which the foregoing views were engraved. But little information can be collected relative to these interesting subjects, as few dates have been preserved except those of the Hall and Chapel, which were built about the same time, at the close of the fourteenth century. Upwards of fifty years elapsed between the commencement of the building of the Chapel and its consecration, which, according to Wood, was not until 1421.

Rowe Mores, the Antiquary, has annexed the following inscriptions to these subjects, which perhaps will better answer the purpose of describing them than any thing else we can offer.

### I.

“Introitus cubiculi Nigri Principis. Reliquias Aulæ Reginensis recentiori fabricæ jam cessuras ære incidendas curavit Edv. Rowe Mores, A. M. et S. A. S. (*a*) (*b*) Fenestræ notat. *a* et *b* in III. intus conspectæ.”

### II.

“Introitus Aulæ Scholarium Reginæ; super quem cubiculum Nigri Principis et Hen. Vti. Regis. Portam hanc annexasque cameras, et magnam capellæ quondam adjacentis partem propriis impensis struxit Ds. Gul. Muskham ecclesiæ Derehamensis in com. Cumb. rector circa ann. MCCCL.”

### III.

“Aulæ Scholarium Reginæ de Oxon quod superest ab Occidente visum. (*c*) Cubiculum Edv. principis. (*d*) Locutorium vetus.”

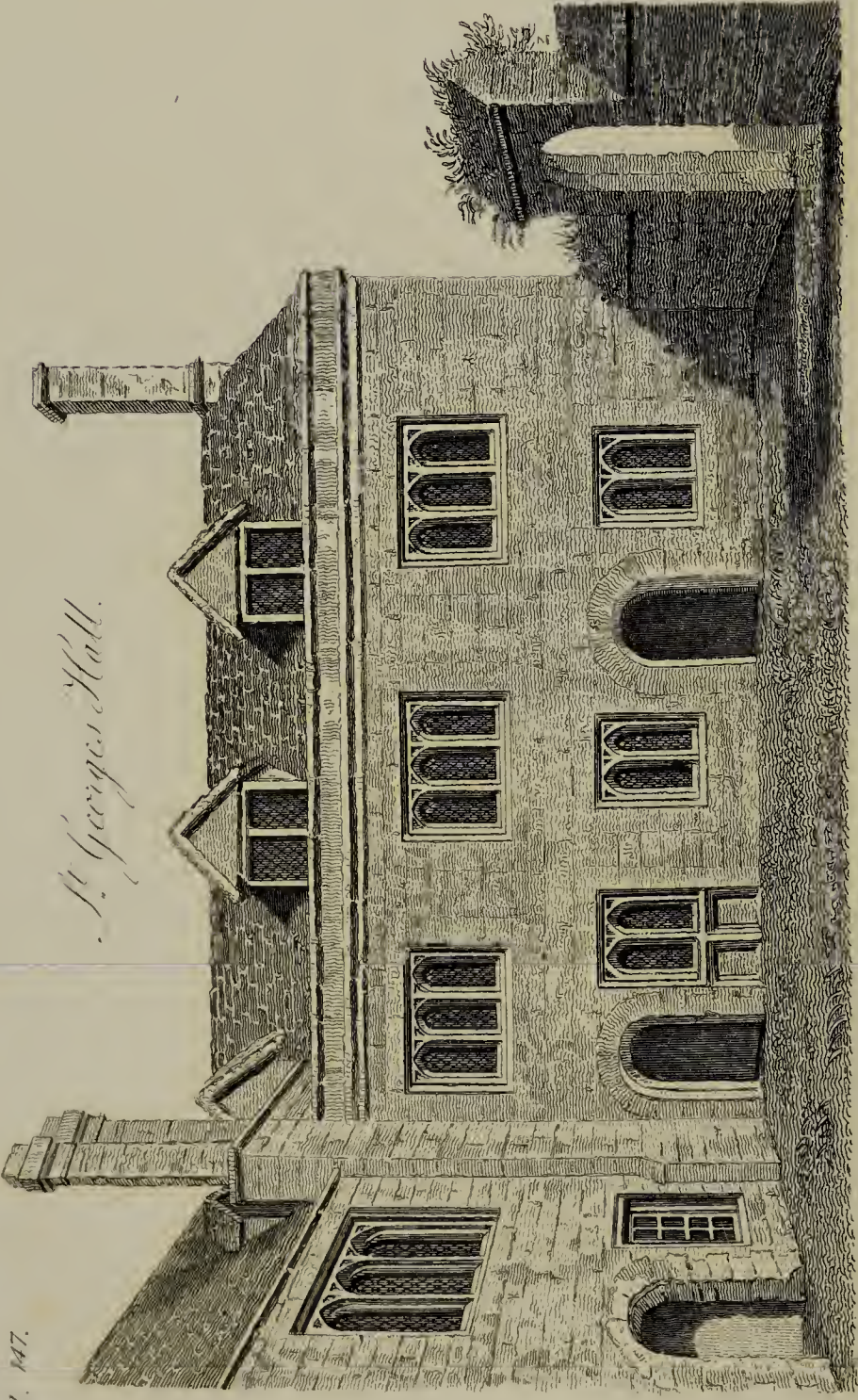




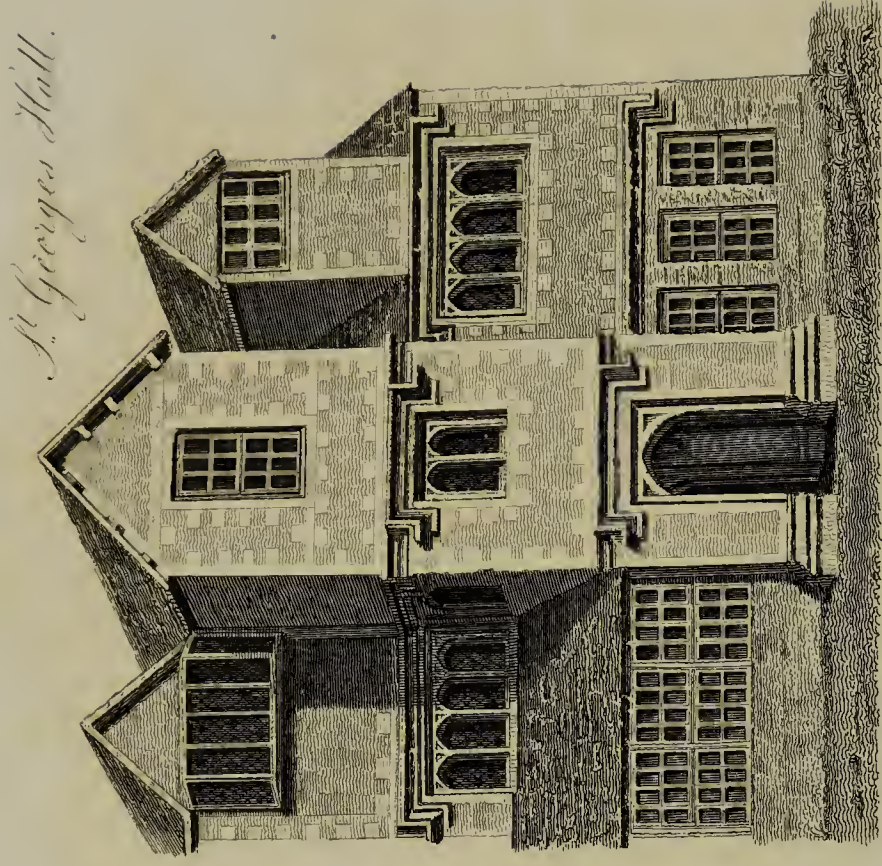




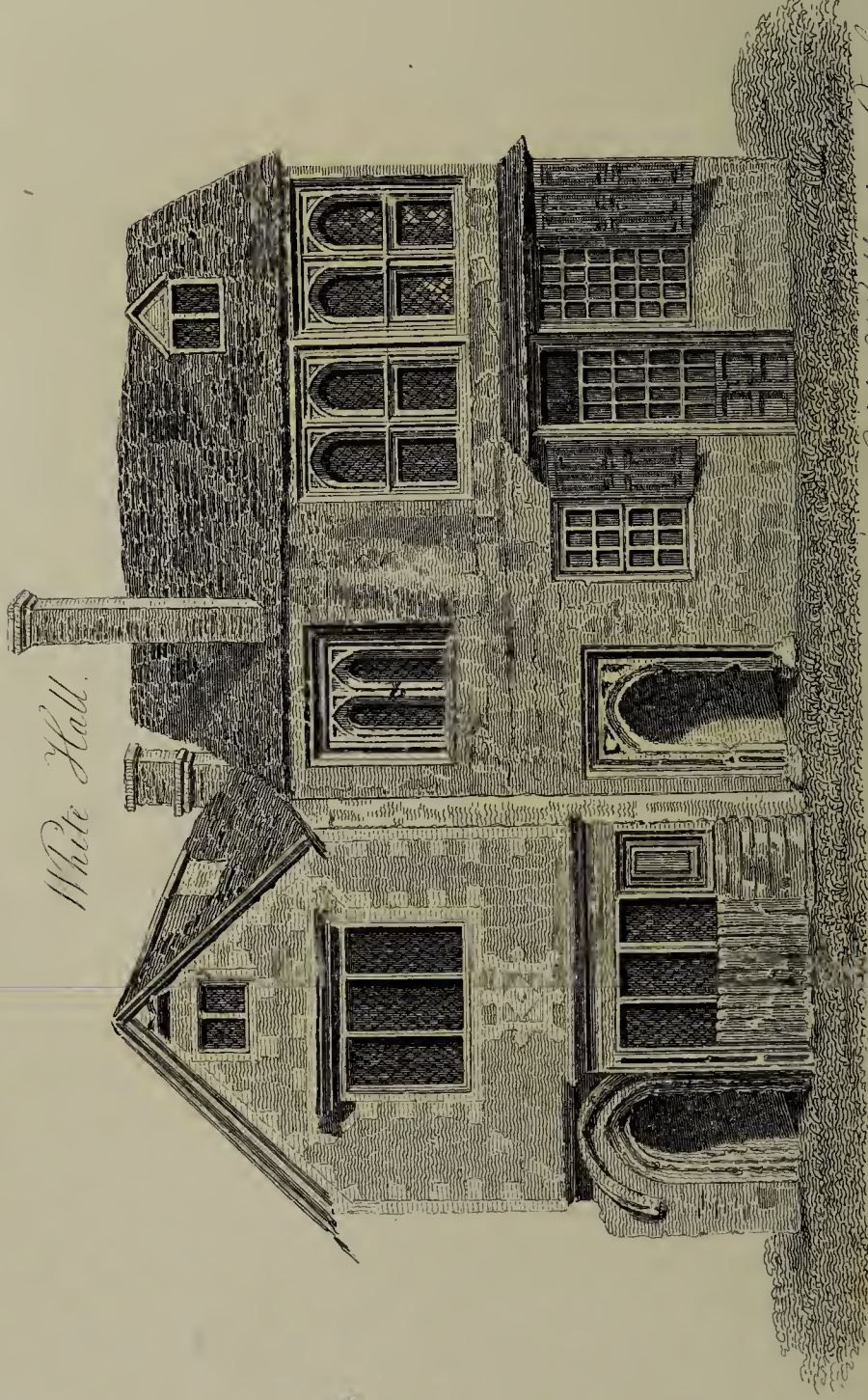




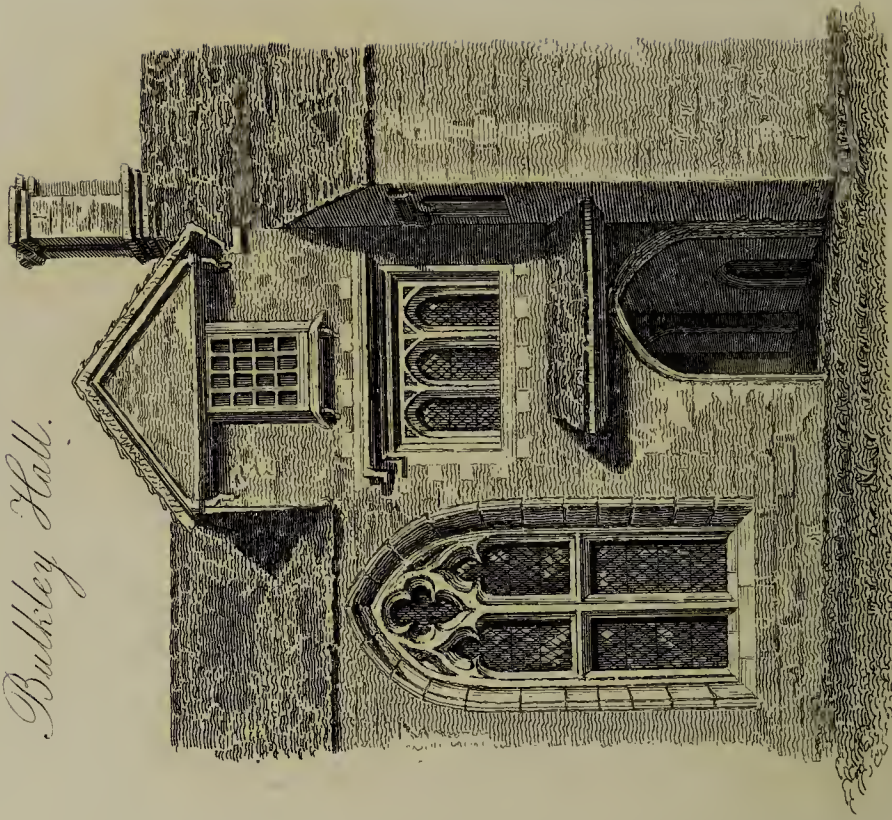
*St. George's Hall.*



*St. George's Hall.*



*White Hall.*



*Bulkeley Hall.*

*Old Halls in Oxford.*



## OLD HALLS IN OXFORD.

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TWO views of St. George's Hall are represented in this engraving, the exact situation of which, as well as of that of White Hall, exhibited also in this print, it is difficult to discover, for want of more information concerning them. Antony à Wood speaks of St. George's Hall as having stood near the street which leads from the High-street to St. Peter's Church, that it belonged to St. John's Hospital, that it yielded in the beginning of the reign of King Edward the Third 14s. per annum, and that it was inhabited by Clerks.

White Hall appears also to have been in St. Peter's parish, as Sibil Colesburne, in her will, 1332, bequeathed to Joan her daughter all her tenements in St. Peter's parish, called the White Hall. These representations were taken from drawings in the Bodleian Library, with merely the names of the buildings written on each.

Bulkeley Hall, a portion of which is here likewise represented, was at first called Tackley's Inn, it having belonged to Roger Mareschall, the Clergyman of the Church of Tackley in Oxfordshire, of whom Adam de Brom purchased it, and founded a College in it on the 6th of December 1324, for Scholars in Divinity and Logic, and gave it, with its appurtenances, to John de Laghton, Rector elect, and to the scholars and their successors for ever. This building was soon found insufficient for the purpose: higher destinies awaited the foundation: Oriel College grew into its present greatness from the slender plant which, by the anxious care of Adam de Brom, first shot forth in Tackley's Inn; from which place the Society removed within four years to their present residence, the King having taken upon himself the office of Founder, and the messuage at that time called La Oriole having been obtained from the Crown for their use.



Tackley's Inn, afterwards called Bulkeley Hall, is situated on the south side of the High-street, a few doors on the west of St. Mary Hall Lane. The window here shewn is probably that of the Refectory, and is the only part which remains above ground worth noticing; but there is a curiously groined cellar extending beneath the present shops in front of Bulkeley Hall, which, exclusively of a partition subsequently erected, measures 59 feet long, and 15 feet wide.









Engraved by J. Skelton Drawn by J. C. Buckler Junr.

*Interior & Exterior Views of the Alms House opposite Christ Church.*

Published as the Act directs, March 1. 1819 by J. Skelton, St. Albans, Oxford



## ALMSHOUSE IN ST. ALDATE'S PARISH.

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LESS perhaps can be said of the dilapidated remains represented in the present plate, than of almost any building of similar age in Oxford. From the windows, and other appearances, it may be conjectured that the present buildings were erected in the early part of the fifteenth century. They go by the name of The Alms-house, and were granted by the same name to Christ Church, Oxford, at its last foundation by King Henry the Eighth in 1546: "A House called the ALMES-HOUSE with the appurtenances in the Parish of St. Aldates, within the City of Oxford." See the abstract of the grant thus made in the Appendix to the Account of St. Frideswide's Monastery in the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 167.

On this site, at the time of the Norman Conquest, and for some years afterwards, stood tenements belonging to the Segrims, burgesses of Oxford, which they held in demesne of the Canons of St. Frideswide. They were afterwards converted into Hostels for those of a scholastic and religious life, and continued in that kind of occupation for some time, till, the scholars falling away, they came into the possession of the servants and retainers of the Priory.

At length Cardinal Wolsey, when he converted the Priory into a College, turned these tenements into an Hospital for the relief of poor persons. But the Cardinal's designs being interrupted, this establishment, which, like the College, was left imperfect both in buildings and revenues, fell into the hands of Henry VIII. Afterwards, when the King perfected in some measure the endowment of the College, he also settled in this almshouse twenty-four alms-



men, each of whom was to receive six pounds per annum; an allowance which continues to this day. They must have served in his Majesty's forces, are appointed to their situations by the King, on the recommendation of the Dean of Christ Church, and receive their allowance quarterly, from the general funds of the College.

It is manifest, from the present appearance of the ruins, that these buildings once occupied a much larger space than is now covered by them; but the exact extent it would perhaps be difficult to determine. The Segrims were likewise the holders of a building upon, or immediately adjoining to, this spot, which was called "*Messuagium magnum in angulo cœmiterii S. Aldati,*" and belonged also to the Canons of St. Frideswide: from them it was called Segrim's Hall, afterwards Broadgate's Hall, or "*Aula cum lata porta.*" This also coming into Cardinal Wolsey's hands, it passed to those of Henry VIII. and from him to the College, on the site of which a part of Pembroke College was subsequently erected.







*Demolished Western Entrance of Hertford College.*



*Engraved by J. Shelton*

*Demolished Buildings of Hertford College; with the School's Tower & Radcliffe's Library &c. in the distance.*

*Published as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 1 1822, by J. Shelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS  
OF  
HERTFORD COLLEGE.

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IN the year 1820 the plan was put into execution of taking down a part of the old buildings of Hertford College, for the purpose of erecting the new buildings of Magdalen Hall, as before mentioned in the description of Pl. 48. The western entrance, with the Library, &c. adjoining, represented in the upper engraving, were the first parts removed; and in the lower engraving the whole range of the eastern front of these buildings is exhibited, the drawing of which was taken before any part of it was disturbed. Some curious Saxon capitals and parts of arches are also here engraved. They were found amongst the stonework of a chimney some time since removed, and point out the probability of an ornamental Saxon building having previously existed on the site of Hertford College.

At the time when the western entrance, the Library, and other large portions of these buildings were removed, which was in October 1820, (and before the new works had gained any elevation, which now, in February 1822, are fast advancing to completion,) the space thus afforded to those beautiful edifices, the Schools' Tower, Radcliffe's Library, and the Tower over the entrance to Brasen Nose College, contributed so greatly to their beauty of effect, that it must remain a subject of regret that this space should ever have been filled up again; for it must be generally remarked, that most of our leading architectural objects in Oxford are seen to a great disadvantage, owing to their proximity to each other, and, in too many instances, to the intervention of inferior buildings.

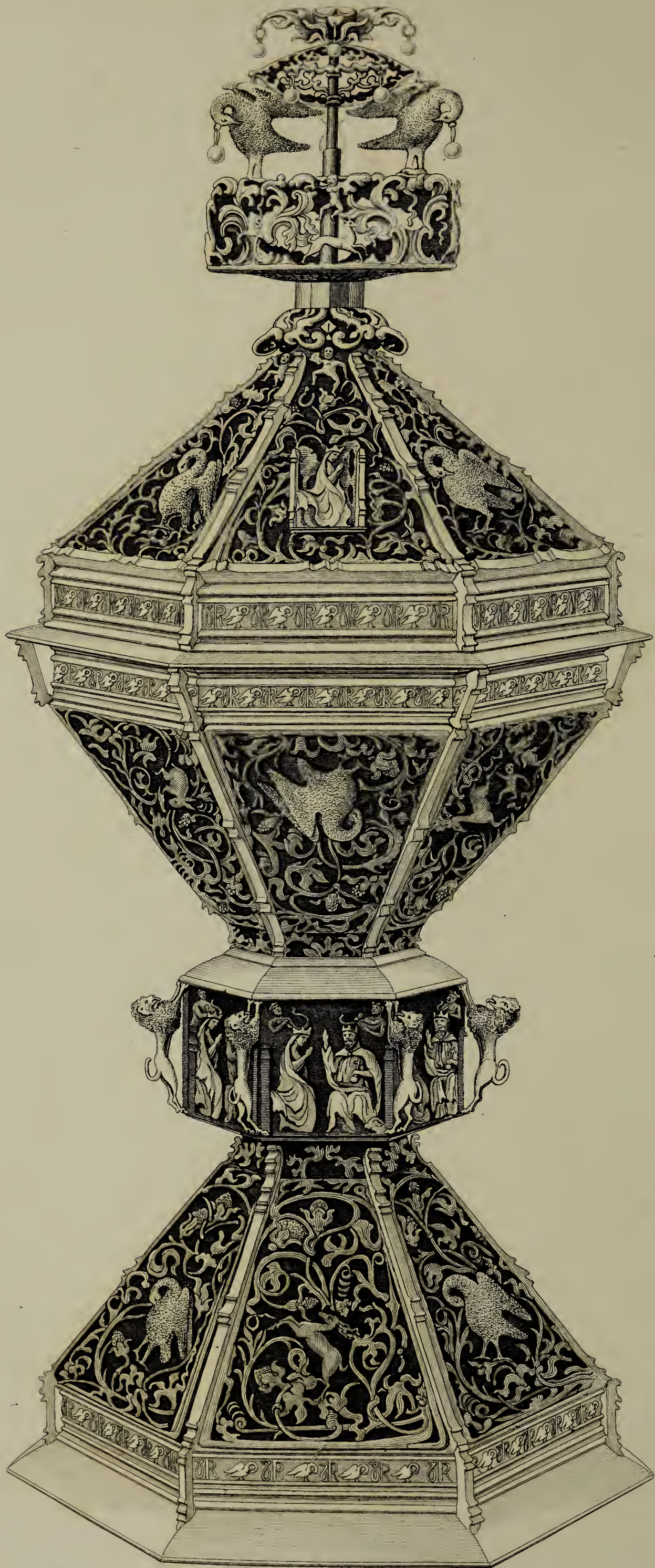












Drawn & Engraved by J. Stokton.

*Ancient Plate belonging to Corpus Christi College.*



ANCIENT PLATE  
BELONGING TO  
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

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MR. WARTON has justly observed\*, that whilst the contributions of the plate, belonging to the Colleges in Oxford, to the necessities of King Charles the First in 1642, afforded a laudable and seasonable proof of loyalty, the loss must ever be regretted by the lovers of ancient art; for then were destroyed many valuable specimens of curious workmanship not elsewhere preserved, in an article which our ancestors carried to a most superb and sumptuous excess; and it may be further remarked, that the few, but precious, remains which some of the Colleges retained as pledges of their Founder's favours, and by which means they escaped destruction, still present us at this day with an idea of the magnificence of the ancient plate, with which the Colleges were profusely furnished, and serve to shew us, in some degree, the value of what was destroyed at the above unhappy period.

The specimen represented in the preceding print, which is engraved of the same size as the original, bears the initials and pelicans, in allusion to the names and arms of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, the Founder of Corpus Christi College, who, no doubt, presented it to that Society. It is of a sexangular form, enriched with elaborate and curious work in silver, which is gilt, and which was originally relieved, for the most part, by a variegated purple enamel, as portions of the enamel yet remaining sufficiently attest. In the centre of the crown of leaves

\* See Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Appendix, p. 336. note.



at the top is set a curious and transparent stone, and at the extremity of the larger drooping leaves, pearls are suspended, as also from the rich open work beneath, and from the heads of the pelicans. It is difficult to follow this design through the various insignia with which it is decorated. The whole certainly forms an object worthy the notice of the antiquary, and reflects the greatest credit on the Society, who have thus preserved this memorial of their Founder's beneficence.









Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraved by J. Skelton

*Monuments in the Cathedral of Christ Church.*

*Published as the Act directs. Decr. 1. 1820. by J. Skelton, Sc. Alders. Oxford.*



MONUMENTS  
IN  
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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THE monuments here represented, situated between the arches dividing the Latin Chapel from the north aisle, have been, in a great measure, robbed of their beauty, in some barbarous age, by having most of their Gothic pinnacles cut off.

Formerly, the upper one was appropriated to Philip, third Prior of St. Frideswide's monastery, who died about 1190, but it is now said to be in memory of Guymond, or Wimund, a learned Clerk, Chaplain to King Henry the First, and who became first Prior of regular Canons in St. Frideswide's monastery, according to one account, in the year 1111; according to another, in 1121.

Willis, in his *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. i. p. 283, taking the earliest date of Guymond's appointment, ascribes to him the building of the present Cathedral of Christ Church, which, he says, was finished under his two immediate successors, Robert de Cricklade, and Prior Philip. Guymond's death happened, according to one account, in 1130; according to another, in 1141.

The lower monument here engraved is that of Lady Elizabeth Montacute, who was daughter of Sir Peter de Montfort, of Bedersert Castle in Warwickshire. She was first married to William Lord Montacute, son and heir of Simon de Montacute, who was ancestor of the Montacutes Earls of Salisbury, and much in favour with King Edward the Second. Her second husband is said to have been Thomas Lord Furnival. She died, and was buried in the church of St. Frideswide in 1353, having founded a Chantry there for two Priests, which was endowed as stated in the description of Pl. 99. She likewise contributed to the building of the Cloister at Christ Church, on the roof of which her arms are yet to be seen.



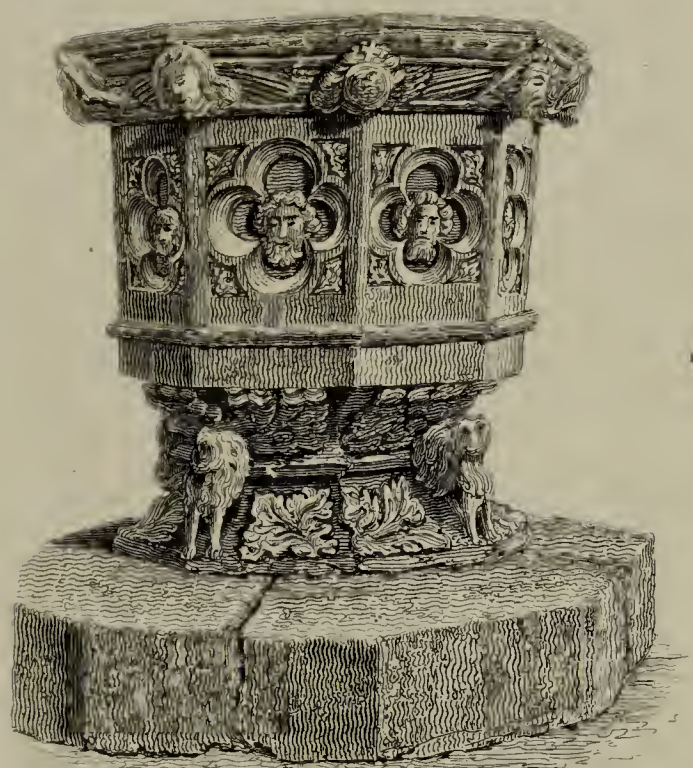




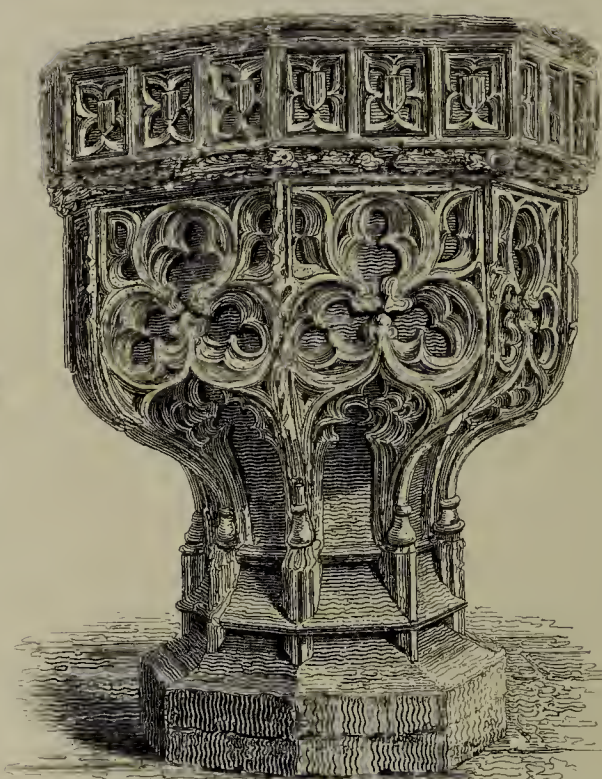




*St. Aldates Ch.*



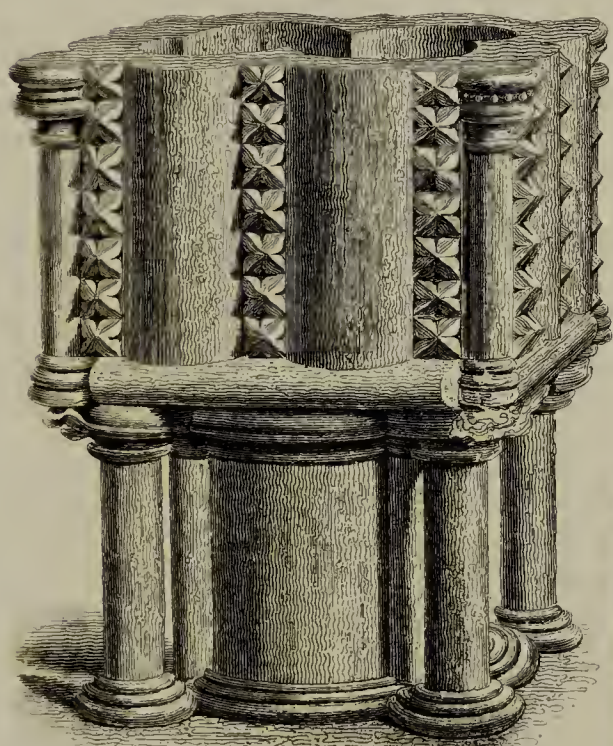
*St. Aldates Ch.*



*St. Mary Magdalen Ch.*



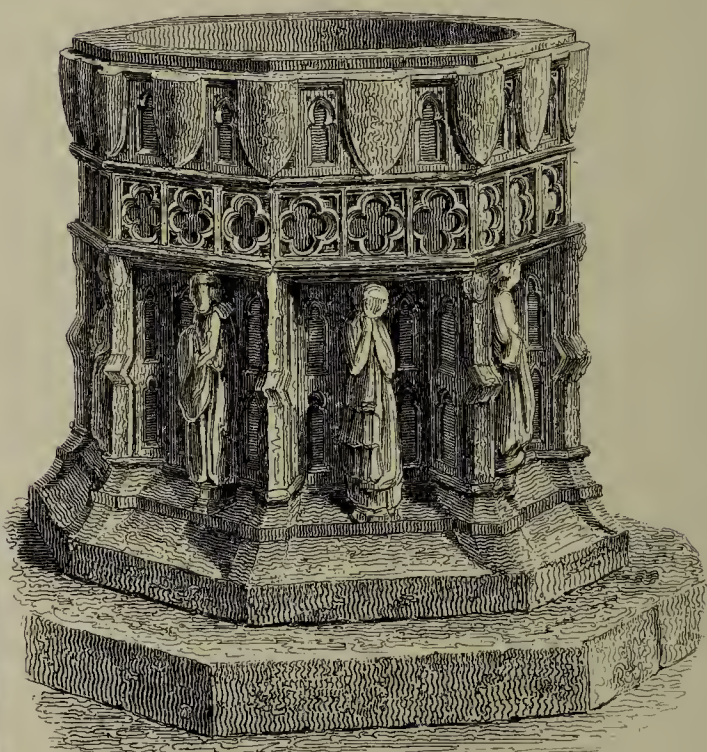
*St. Giles's Ch.*



*St. Giles's Ch.*



*Formerly in St. Peter's Ch. in the East.*



*Carfax, or St. Martin's Ch.*



Drawn by F. Mackenzie

*Fountains &c. in Oxford.*

Engraved by J. Skelton



## FONTS IN OXFORD.

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AS fonts, though often neglected and defaced, rank amongst the most interesting of architectural objects, it is presumed the selection here represented, as belonging to Oxford, will prove acceptable to our readers.

After the custom of baptizing in the open air was abolished, and before the introduction of fonts into the Churches, this religious rite was performed in the porch.

The earliest specimens of fonts extant appear to be composed of lead, and that in the Church of Dorchester in this county, which will be hereafter represented in the Graphical Illustration of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, is one of the most ancient; and amongst the earliest examples of stone fonts is that of St. Peter's Church in the East, and that of St. Giles's Church, both exhibited in the preceding engraving. The former represents the twelve Apostles: it was long since removed from its situation, and Hearnè said he had often seen it after it was placed at the well on the north side of the Church. The other specimens here given are those in the Churches of St. Aldate's, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Martin's, or Carfax, which are of a later style of Architecture, but the whole of them evidently intended for total immersion.

The fragment represented in the centre of the engraving is the pillar and base of a former pulpit in St. Giles's Church, which forms the support of the present one. The head engraved above it, is introduced as affording a specimen of the sculptured heads which terminate the groins of the roof in the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church.





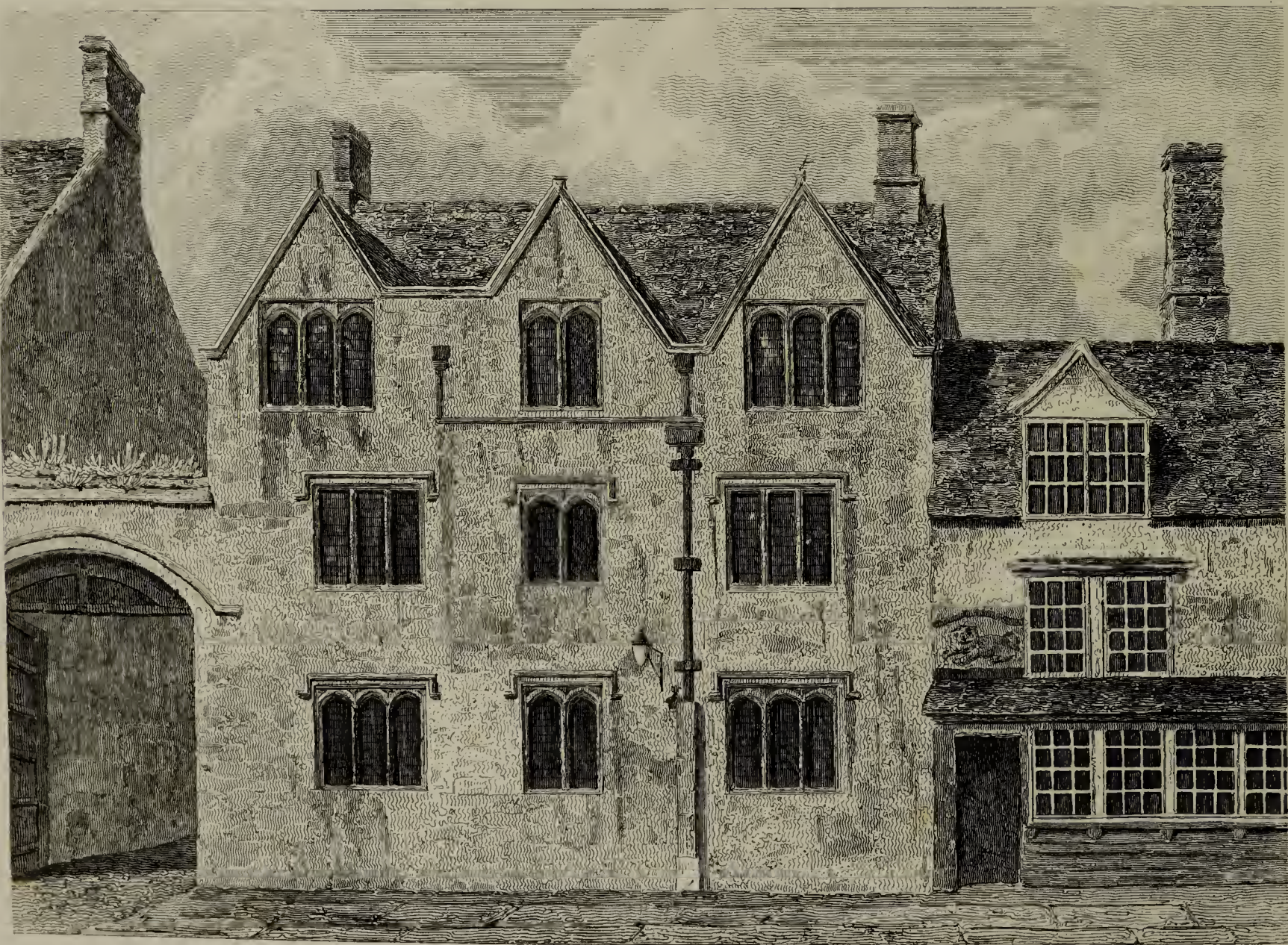








*Engraved by J. Skelton.*



*Remains of the Austin Friary.*

*Published as the Act directs, June 1, 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



## OLD STABLES OF CHRIST CHURCH.

---

IT appears on the drawing from which the annexed engraving is taken, that the stables here represented were part of the buildings of the Priory of St. Frideswide, and that the present stables of Christ Church were built opposite to these remains. The original purpose to which this part of the Priory was applied, it would be difficult to ascertain: it probably contained some of the subordinate offices of the establishment. A representation of even these inferior buildings is deemed too interesting not to claim a perpetuity in this work, and it may prove a link of the scattered chain of information relative to the former buildings.

The drawing seems to have been done by Hugh O'Neale, the celebrated Oxford draftsman. It is preserved in Mr. Alderman Fletcher's Illustrated Copy of Wood's Hist. and Ant. of the Colleges and Halls, now in the Bodleian Library.

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## REMAINS OF THE AUSTIN FRIARY.

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IN the "Oxoniana," vol. i. p. 192, we find that Henry the Third, at the instance of Sir John Handlo, afterwards of Borstall, Knight, gave in 1268 the Friars Eremites of the order of St. Austin, a piece of ground in the parish of Holy Cross, or Holywell, whereon to build a chapel and lodgings, which they perfected by the bounty of the said Sir John and other charitable persons. Here they continued till the general suppression, and were dissolved in the 32d

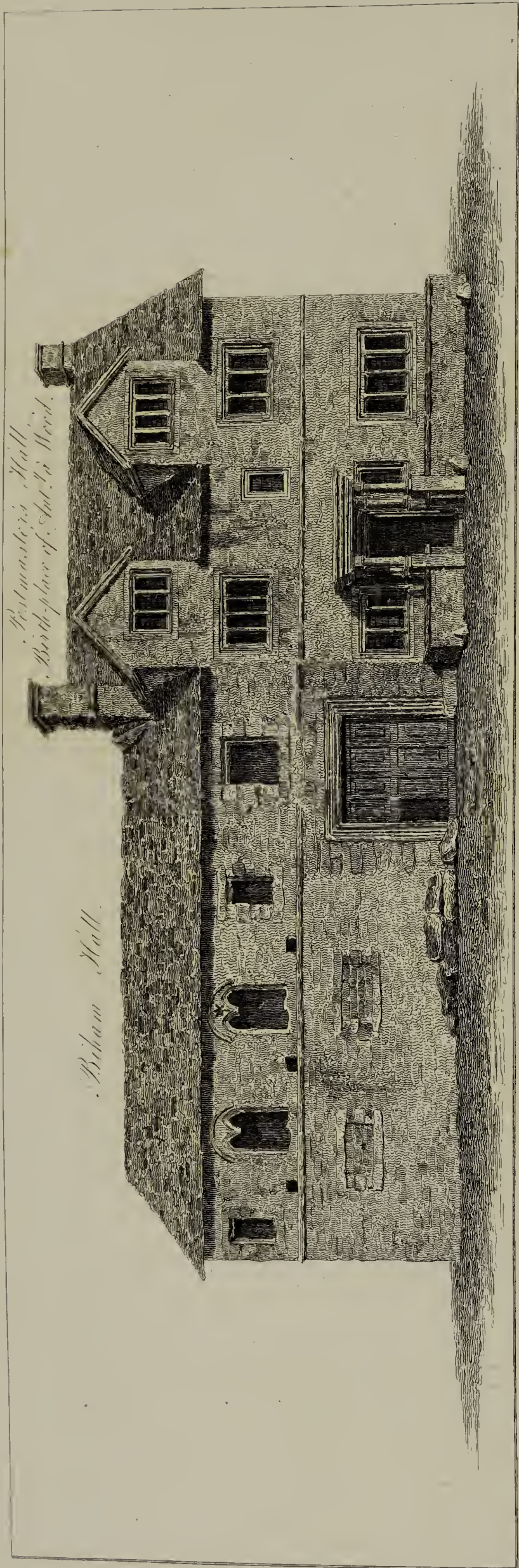


of King Henry VIII. These premises were let the year following to Thos. Carwarden, Esq. for one and twenty years, at the annual rent of three pounds : in his possession they continued till the 6th of King Edward VI. when the King then sold it to Henry Duke of Suffolk, and to Thomas Duport, Gent. They immediately afterwards conveyed the site and tenement to Henry Baylie, M. D. Fellow of New College ; and after passing through other hands it was purchased by the Corporation of Oxford, in the 29th of Queen Elizabeth, for about 430*l*. They sold it afterwards to the Foundress of Wadham College for 600*l*., partly on the site of which the said College was erected. The last remaining part of the old buildings of the Friary was taken down in 1801. for the erection of a Brewhouse, &c. The lower engraving in the preceding plate represents the west front of it, towards the street leading to Wadham College.



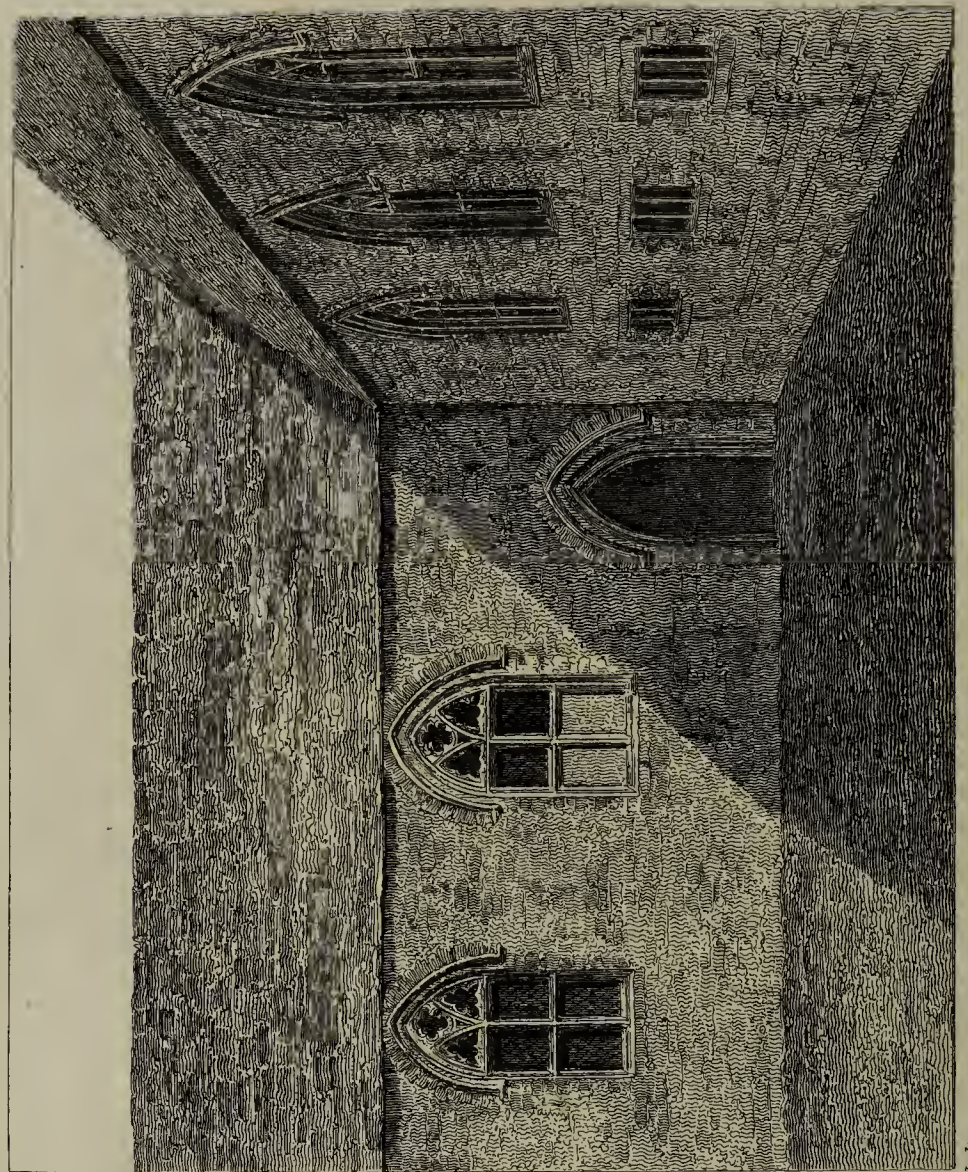
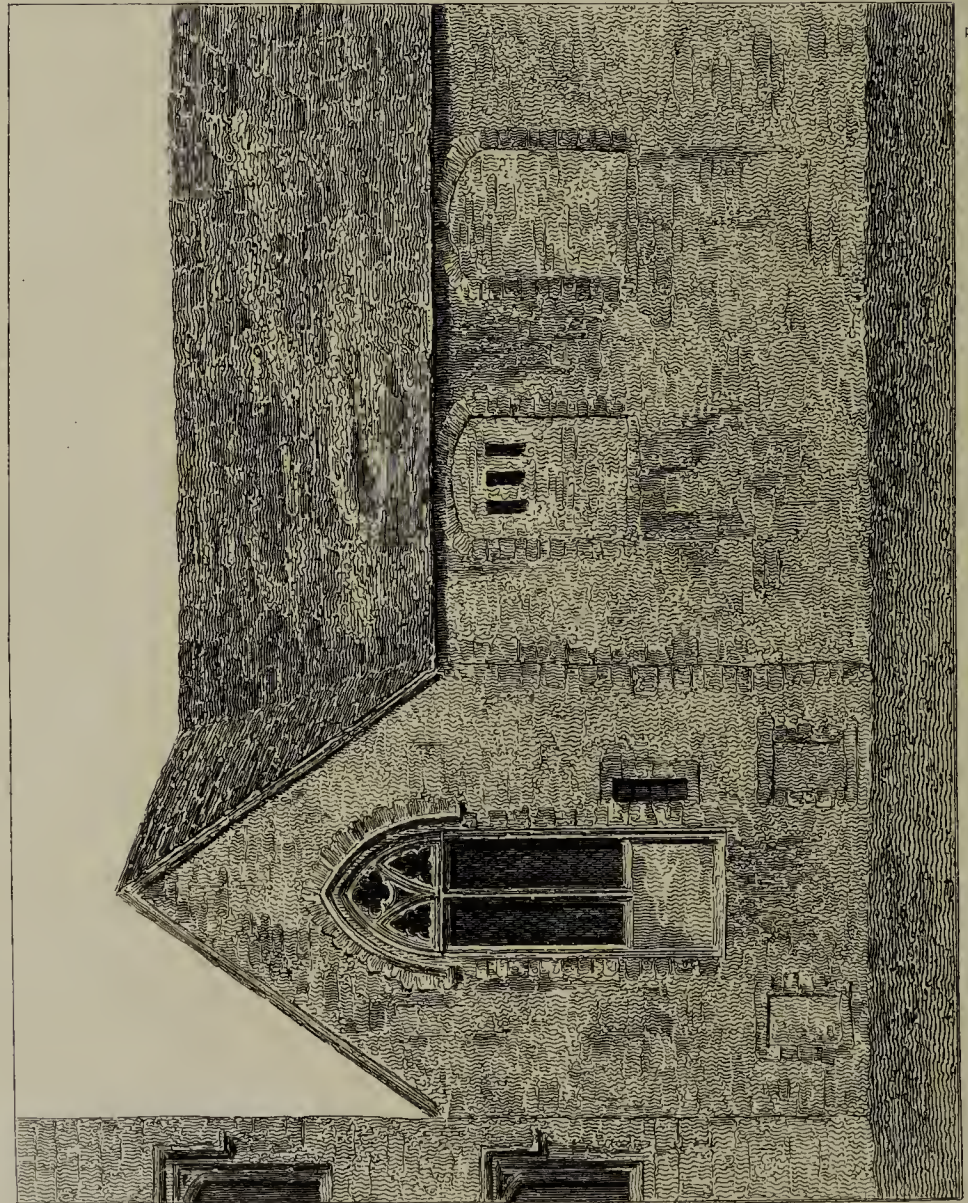






Beham Hall.

Postmaster's Hall,  
Bristol-place of, Apt. 2d Wood.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

Demolished Buildings of Merton College.

Published as the Act directs. June 1. 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.



PORTIONISTS', OR POSTMASTERS', HALL,  
WITH  
BIHAM, OR BOHEMIA, HALL.

---

THE first above-mentioned Hall, which is represented in the upper engraving, (adjoining to Biham Hall, which there appears in decay,) derives considerable interest from its being the birthplace of the Oxford Historian, Anthony à Wood. About 1380, John Willyott, D. D. sometime Fellow of Merton College, afterwards Chancellor of Exeter, and Chancellor of this University, gave lands and tenements for the support of as many Exhibitioners as these revenues could maintain. These were called Portionistæ, (since Postmasters,) and were generally about twelve in number, though their number and allowance were increased by subsequent benefactions. Here they continued till 1595, when Merton College admitted them to reside within its walls.

Postmasters' Hall was then demised, in part, to lay persons; but in 1608, Thomas à Wood, the father of Anthony, bought the premises of John Lant, M. A. of this University; and here, on the 17th of December 1632, the indefatigable antiquary, Anthony à Wood, was born.

In 1642, during the short period that Oxford was enabled to maintain its loyalty, John Lord Colepepper, Master of the Rolls, and one of the Privy Council to his Majesty, took up his residence in this house, and the family of the Woods removed to a small house behind, which Anthony's father had built two or three years previously.

Biham Hall belonged, in the beginning of the reign of King Henry III. to William de Bosco, and in about the 37th of the same King it came to Mr. Gilbert de Biham, Canon, and after-



wards Precentor of Wells, by whose name it was then called : since which, falling into other hands, it passed under such a variety of names, as to create much confusion, and sometimes to prevent its being properly identified. This building is now converted into stables belonging to Merton College.

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## OLD BUILDINGS OF MERTON COLLEGE.

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ADJOINING the west side of St. Alban Hall, and in front of Merton College, stood the buildings represented in the lower engraving, which exhibits the north and south view of them. They were taken down for the most part in 1812, to make an entrance to the Warden's lodgings from the street, and were supposed to have been formerly the refectory of Merton College.









Engraved by J. Skelton — Drawn by J. Dowdall.

*View of High Street, Oxford, taken about 1765.*

*Published as the Act directs, Sept. 1765, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



## H I G H S T R E E T.

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THIS Street exhibits to the spectator scenes of academic splendour, which cannot fail to be universally admired: it will therefore be more suitable to the intention of this work to speak of its former state, than to dwell upon its acknowledged elegance. Of its primitive form and character, it is impossible to offer any idea, there being no satisfactory representation of it now extant, earlier than that of Agas's Map, drawn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a reference to which, we find the same beauty of line in the direction of the Street: the elegance of its curvature has been subsequently increased by public as well as private buildings being so erected, as to promote the improvement of its general effect.

The annexed engraving, being copied from one executed at a period when architectural prints afforded but little satisfaction to the eye of the Architect or the Antiquary, will be found deficient also in its detail of the buildings, though interesting as representing the High Street in a former state, before it was generally paved, when numerous signs projected from the houses, and prior to the removal of the Conduit from Carfax.

The principal buildings comprised in this view will be found described in other parts of this work: see table of reference. On the right of the print is the sign of the "Old Coach Office \*;" on

\* In A. Wood's *Life*, vol. ii. p. 218, we read that "Monday the 26th April 1669, was the first day that the Flying Coach went from Oxford to London in one day. A. W. went in the same coach, having then a boot on each side. Among the six men that went, Mr. Rich. Holloway, a Counsellor of Oxon (afterwards a Judge) was one. They then (according to the Vice-Chancellor's order, stuck up in all public places) entered into the coach at the tavern door against All Souls College, precisely at six o'clock in the morning, and at seven at night they were all set down at their inn in London." Previously the stage coaches were two days on the road from Oxford to London, making Beaconsfield the resting place for the night.



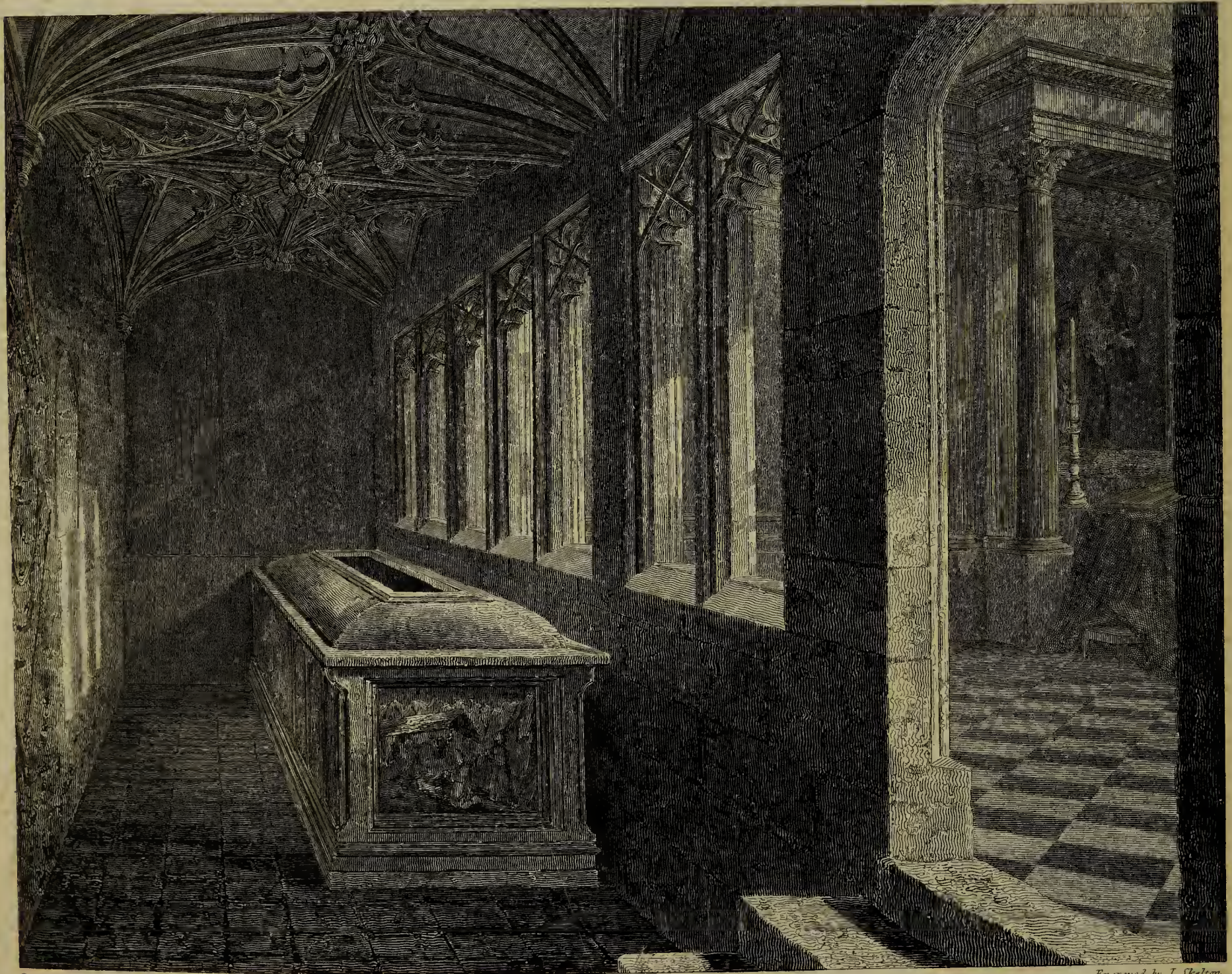
the left is that of “ King’s Coffee House,\*” which is the house now occupied by Sadler, the Confectioner ; above which, on the same side, is the sign of the “ King’s Arms Tavern,” being the house now belonging to Wyatt, the Carver and Gilder ; and above that, the sign of the Bear Inn. The signs of the old established inns, the “ Mitre” and the “ Chequer,” may be noticed amongst others here represented.

\* The first coffee house in Oxford was opened in the year 1650, by Jacob a Jew, “ at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter in the East.” In the year 1654, “ Cirques Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite, born near Mount Libanus, sold coffee in Oxford in a house between Edmund Hall and Queen’s College corner.” And in 1655 Arth. Till-yard, apothecary and great royalist, sold coffee in his house against All Souls College. See Wood’s Life.









Drawn by E. Mackenzie.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

*Magdalen College in the time of N. Charles 1<sup>st</sup>.*

*Published as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1823, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



MAGDALEN COLLEGE,  
IN  
THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES I, &c.

---

SOON after the foundation of this Society was fixed on its present site, in the year 1457, the buildings of St. John's Hospital, being then granted to Bishop Waynfleet, became, in a great measure, incorporated with the buildings subsequently erected ; which increased in magnitude and beauty with the fortunes of the establishment.

Before the present Chapel was erected, divine service was performed in an Oratory belonging to St. John's Hospital, which was in the second story of the building next the street. On the left, in the upper preceding engraving, a representation of it is given, from a picture in the Bursar's room of the College. If we may conjecture on the period that it was painted, from the character of the dresses of the figures introduced, we may conclude that it was executed in the time of King Charles the First. In 1665, this Oratory was converted into two chambers, when the whole of this front was harmonized, with the intent, no doubt, to promote the effect of the Tower, &c. The procession represented in front of the buildings, is doubtless that of the City Corporation going round the boundaries, which terminate in this direction, about the spot where the Beadle is exhibited delivering an oration.

The lower engraving affords a view of a small, but beautiful Chapel, situated on the north side of the larger one of Magdalen College, and now concealed from the public eye, by the Grecian panneling which was put up in 1635. This small building projected into the Chapel, in a manner similar to several specimens of the kind yet existing in our cathedrals ; this projection was removed, and its front thrown back into its present situation, to make



the east end of the larger chapel square, and reconcileable to the Grecian style, which has produced such an incongruity in this otherwise beautiful structure, that the existence of so bad a taste must ever be lamented.

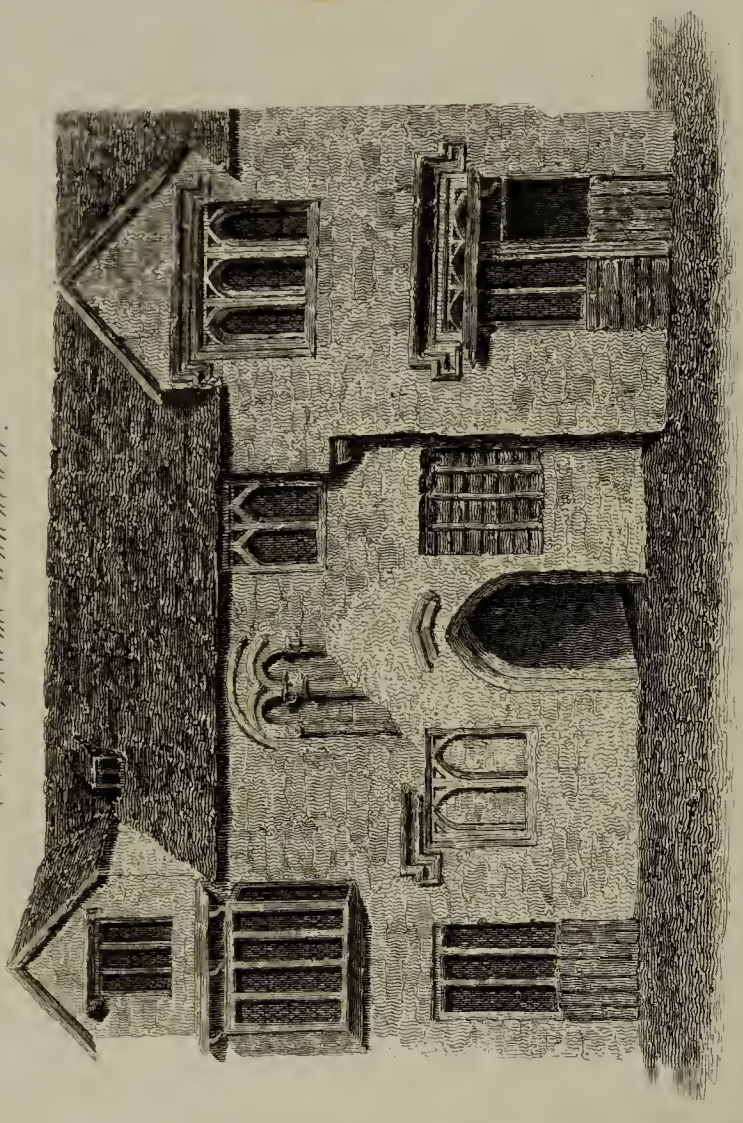
The large ornamented chest shewn in the engraving of the small chapel, is said to have been used as a sarcophagus, when, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, a dirge was performed on the anniversary of the death of eminent persons. The subject of the defaced painting, on the end of it, next the spectator, seems to be the Nativity.



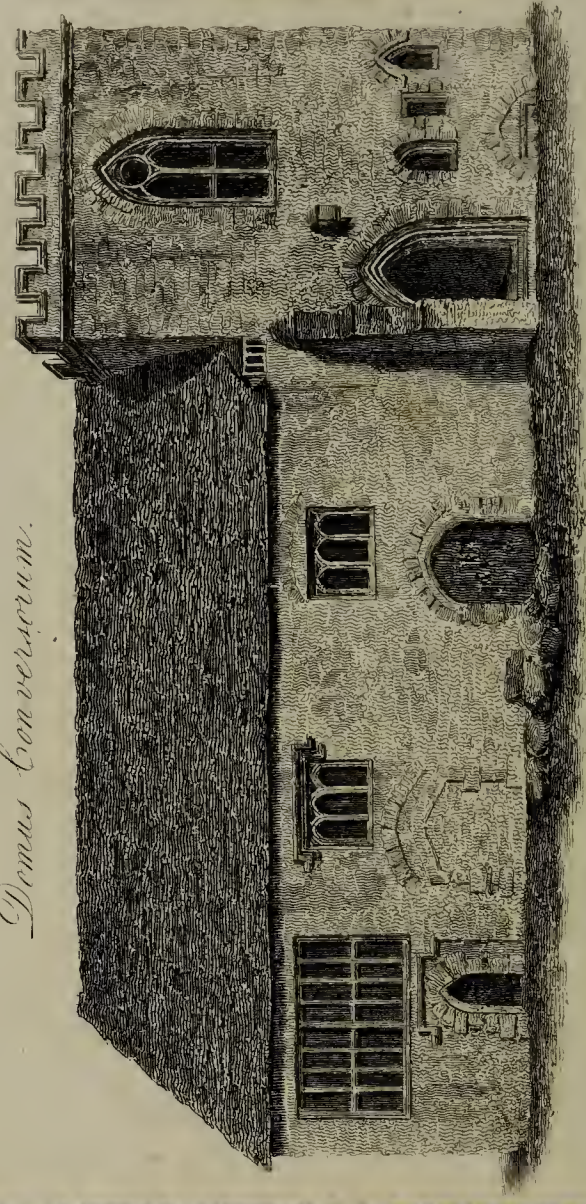




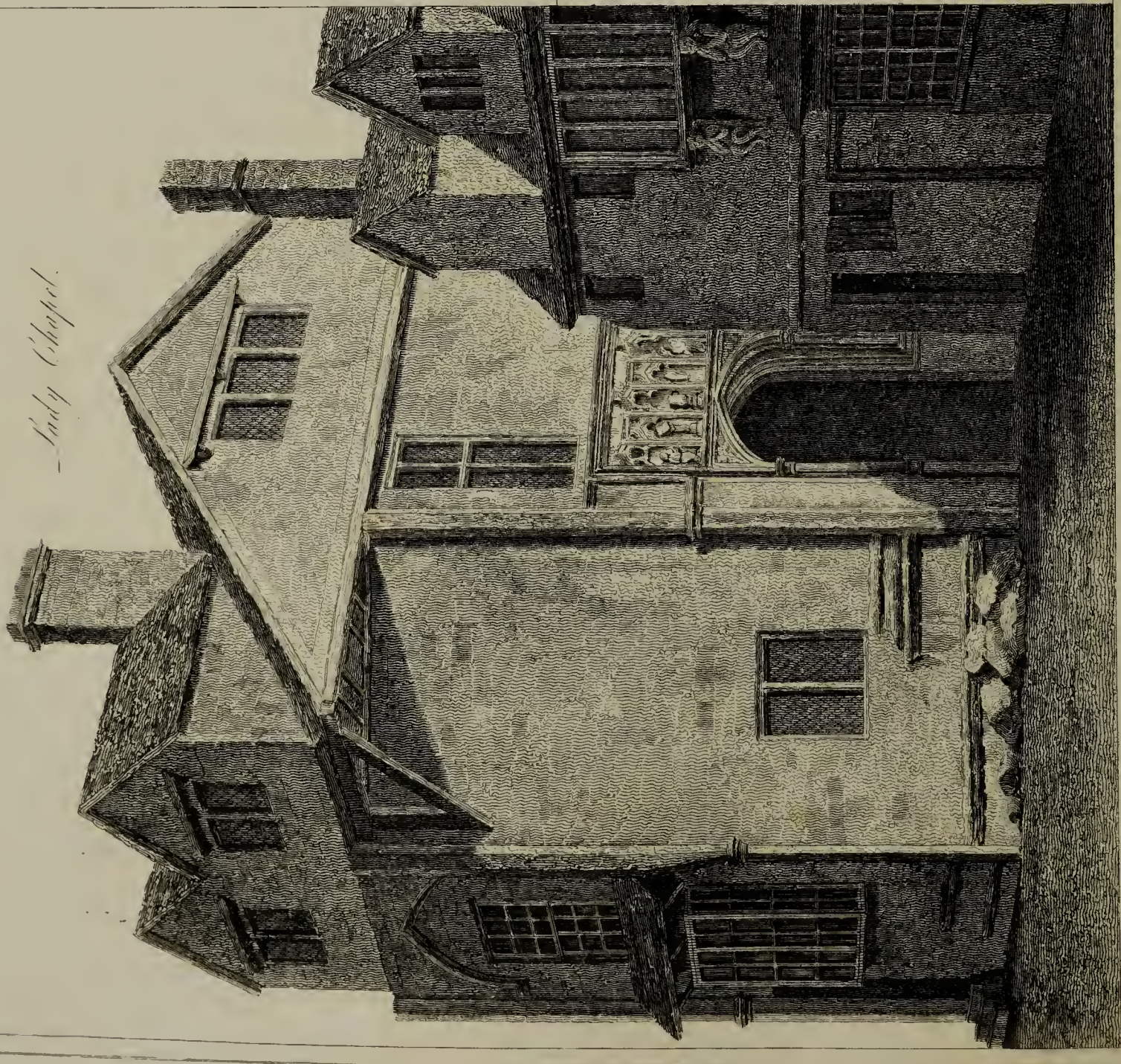
*Hall, name unknown.*



*Domus Conversarum.*



*Lady Chapel.*



*Engraved by J. Stetson.*

*Old Buildings in Oxford.*

*Published as the Act directs, Sept. 2<sup>d</sup>. 1821, by J. Stetson, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.*



## OLD BUILDINGS IN OXFORD.

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“ THE Virgin’s Chapel,” or “ Our Lady Chapel,” here represented, stands at the end of Cat Street, opposite the east end of the Clarendon Printing House. The City wall was formerly in this direction, and at this end of Cat Street was a gate in the wall, called Smith Gate, which led to the Parks, and adjoining the gate was the situation of “ Our Lady Chapel.” Wood informs us, in his MSS. Ash. Mus. that it had been built, originally, by Wholberdie and De Hybdine ; and Peshall, in his Hist. of the City of Oxford, states, that Hearne, in Text. Rof. mentions it to have been an ancient synagogue. It is said likewise to have been a private oratory, built by a certain lady, and dedicated by the name of St. Margaret’s Chapel, though commonly called the Virgin’s Chapel, or Our Lady Chapel.

A fair wrought niche, on the east side of this Chapel, which is of a sexangular form, where stood the picture of our Lady, with other figures neatly carved in stone, continued there till the Rump Parliament destroyed them. Over the Chapel door was the Salutation of the Virgin Mary by the Angel. The figure of the said Virgin, and two or three obscure figures, are yet extant, which are those, we presume, represented over the entrance in the annexed engraving. The drawing from which it is taken is done by B. Green, probably about 1760, since which the Chapel was converted into a private house, and it is now used by the Clarendon Press, to which it belongs.

Domus Conversorum, a building so called, and here represented, stood formerly on part of the site of the present Town Hall of this City : it was owned in 1228 by David, a Jew : from him, or some of his descendants, it came into the possession of King Henry III. who, in the eighteenth year of his reign, instituted it a house of Converts, that is, a place for those Jews and Infidels that were converted to the Christian faith in Oxford, to reside in, and



to have sufficient maintenance from the King, and other well disposed persons: they became numerous, and were instructed in the doctrine of the Church by an orthodox and learned Priest who governed them.

After the banishment of the Jews, about the year 1290, this place came into the hands of the Carys, Burgesses of Oxford, who afterwards allotted out of it a certain revenue towards the maintenance of a chantry in St. Martin's Church: it was afterwards sold for the establishing chantries in the said Church for other branches of the Cary family, when it came to the City, who erected their lower Guildhall adjoining. These buildings were taken down about 1750, when the foundation of the present Town Hall was begun; which building was completed in 1752, chiefly at the expense of T. Rowney, Esq. late High Steward and Representative of the City.









K. ALFRED



K. EDWARD II.



K. EDWARD III.



Q. PHILIPPA.



EDW<sup>d</sup>. Black PRINCE of WALES



K. HENRY IV.



K. HENRY V.



K. HENRY VII.



K. HENRY VIII.



Q. ELIZABETH.



K. JAMES I.



K. CHARLES I.



K. CHARLES II.



K. JAMES II.



Q. ANNE.



K. GEORGE III.

Joseph Skelton. Sculptor.

*Portraits of Royal Personages.*

*introduced in Oxford Almanacks.*

*Published as the Act directs Sept 1. 1817. by J. Skelton Sculptor Oxford.*



# PORTRAITS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES,

INTRODUCED IN

OXFORD ALMANACKS.

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IT is unnecessary in this Work, even if our limits would allow it, to commemorate the Royal Personages represented in the preceding engraving, as their various benefactions are recorded in the Histories of the University, which these Portraits are intended to illustrate. We must, however, mention, that the Portrait of King Alfred is faithfully copied from an ancient sculpture over the door leading to the hall of Brasen Nose College. Under it is an inscription so obliterated that we cannot here follow Mr. Pointer\*, who states it thus, “ALVREDUS MAGNUS FUNDATOR AULÆ REGIÆ.” This stone merits the notice of the antiquary, as possessing considerable character and originality.

There will be found, in a corresponding situation over the same door, another ancient sculptured head, (apparently coeval with that of Alfred,) under which is this inscription, “JOHANNES ERIGENA SCOTUS PRIMUS IBIDEM PRÆLECTOR CIRCITER ANNUM DOMINI 882.”

\* Antiquities of the University of Oxford.



















